

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXIV—NUMBER 38.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

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79TH MAINE

LEGISLATURE

One-third of the average length of a Legislative session has been consumed by the 79th Maine Legislature, with the amount of business transacted apparently less than the average amount accomplished. That undoubtedly arises from the fact that the new system of handling the State's financial matters—through the Budget—is now in vogue and is taking from the numerous committees of both House and Senate a vast amount of work.

The Budget Committee, which consists of the Joint Standing Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, Governor Milliken and the Executive Councilors, has been sitting almost constantly for about three weeks and will be in session about all of the last week in January, in the consideration of the estimates for the expenditures for the next two years of all the departments of the State's business centered at the State House, the State Institutions and State-aided institutions with a multitude of other interests that require appropriations from the State. These hearings will render unnecessary so many hearings before separate committees, although any person has the right to present his claims or statements in that manner.

The Budget method being new in Maine, started two years ago, it has not yet been familiarized by many who are in attendance in some capacity at the Legislature, but as they become acquainted with its workings it is growing in favor. It is simply a case of a tailor knowing how many suits of clothes he wants and measuring his cloth before cutting, instead of slopping into it slap-hazard.

Among the most interesting and important matters heard during the past few days by the Budget committee are the following:

Dr. T. E. Hardy, president of the trustees of the Maine Sanatorium, says no work had been done on the new Northern Maine Sanatorium, on account of war conditions. They now ask \$40,000 for a building and \$10,000 for equipment.

They asked for a new men's cottage; also for \$350 for repairs on the old to make it into quarters for the help; \$1,000 for a hog house; \$1,000 for house; \$200 for tools; and \$5,000 for an ammonia refrigerating plant. All the changes would accommodate 40 more children, 40 at the Northern Maine and 21 at Hebron. They now have 124 at Fairfield and 107 at Hebron.

P. W. Hineley, formerly of the Juvenile Institutions trustees, asked for \$20,042 for each of 1919 and 1920 for the School for Boys.

The new building at the School for Girls has been built for \$54,500 of the \$50,000 appropriated. They ask for \$5,000 for a laundry plant; \$2,500 for a hospital.

The State Prison
Chairman E. W. Wheeler of the Prison Commission said the question of the needs of the State prison was important and could no longer be delayed. The prison was built soon after Maine became a State and was modeled after the old Massachusetts prison, which the National Prison Commission last year pronounced the worst in the country. That commission had not visited Maine, otherwise another story might have been told.

The appropriations for extraordinary work to be done at the State prison would fall under four heads. One was the remodeling of the old wing to provide 66 new and comfortable cells at a cost of \$60,000. The old cells to be removed and to be replaced with steel cells. The old boiler had become useless and a sum of \$10,000 has been taken from the contingency fund to purchase a new one. A building must be built to protect them; at a cost of \$15,000, to protect the present investment of \$10,000. He advocated the purchase of two farms to afford a place to give employment to many prisoners, at a cost of \$15,000. He said it would be a profitable investment beside giving the men an opportunity for out door work.

The need of a combination building containing a dining room, storehouse, chaplain's room, school room, black rooms, dispensary hospital and bath, with shop, none of which are provided for at present, was set forth in a convincing manner. The total cost would be \$30,000 and \$5,000 for equipment.

Warden Frank J. Ham of the State Prison has interesting stories about conditions there, the cost of feeding the men in the cells and the absurd sanitary conditions, the need of appropriations for treatment of eyes and teeth of the prisoners. The cost of keeping a prisoner in 1918 was 10

RED CROSS NOTES

To All Organizations:—
The New England Division of the American Red Cross is today facing the most serious crisis since it came into existence as a war relief agency. The women of New England have always responded with extraordinary enthusiasm to every call put upon them and New England has never failed yet to accomplish all and more than has been asked of it.

Today Northern France and Belgium, freed from the invader, lie absolutely prostrate. A million and one-half refugees have returned or are returning to the places that were their homes. Hundreds of villages and over twenty large cities have been absolutely destroyed. These people are living under the most terrible conditions and these conditions are such that a considerable length of time must elapse before they are bettered. In the meantime the weather is cold and the refugees are still wearing such clothes as their recent captors have allowed them to retain. In order to relieve these conditions, the Red Cross undertook, starting last Fall, a very large program of garment making. With the signing of the Armistice, conditions abroad became increasingly worse, as the number of homeless refugees increased rather than decreased. There are no stores in which they can buy clothes, they have no homes in which to make clothes and no facilities for making them if the material were available. The only thing that stands between these people and suffering or death from the lack of necessities of living, is the American Red Cross. The Commission for Relief in Belgium is undertaking the feeding of these people, but the clothing so sorely needed, must be made quickly by the Red Cross in order to be available this winter.

The New England Division as its share of this work has been asked to make about 300,000 garments. Speed in the completion of these garments is absolutely imperative if they are to be of use this winter. The garments are being shipped abroad as rapidly as received at the Division Warehouse and cable requests from abroad call for more and more. By March 1st, the bulk of these garments must be either in our Division Warehouse or on their way from Chapters. This is an important and a drive as any we have had so far and every effort must be put forth by Chapters and Branches to arouse their present and former workers to the importance of this situation and to get in all new workers possible.

The Red Cross has held before it as an ideal in its War Work the alleviation of suffering for the people of our Allies as well as work for our own Army or Navy. Our Army and Navy fought for an ideal and it now remains for the Red Cross to demonstrate its belief in its ideals by carrying on the work with the same magnificent spirit shown in the past and complete this order on time.

A large portion of the garments on this order have already been shipped out to Chapters. The balance is being cut and shipped as rapidly as possible. All of the order will probably be cut, assembled and shipped to the Chapters before the 20th of January. All other work should be laid aside and these orders for Refugee Garments should be pressed to completion as rapidly as possible, unless special orders for any particular article are sent from Division Headquarters. All work on Hospital Garments must be stopped until the Refugee Work is finished.

The Bureau of Supplies is today cutting, assembling and shipping an average of over 13,000 garments a day. There have, in the past, been delays in obtaining raw materials, but at the present moment we have in our Warehouse sufficient materials to practically complete all orders that will be issued.

Paul W. Kimball,
Director, Dept. Development.
Approved: James Jackson,
Division Manager.

Bethel Branch's allotment is 150 garments.

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that the time for the reception of petitions and bills for private and special legislation be limited to Friday, January 31, 1919, and that all such petitions and bills presented after that date be referred to the next Legislature; that the clerk of the House cause copies of this order to be published in all the daily and weekly papers in the State until and including Thursday, January 30th, next.

House of Representatives.
Jan. 16, 1919.
Read and passed.
Sent up for reconsideration.
R. Chapman, Clerk.
In Senate Chamber,
Jan. 17, 1919.
Read and passed.
In Concurrence.
L. Ernest Thornton,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington

By J. E. Jones

PACKERS AND THEIR WOES

Mr. J. Ogden Armour recently visited Washington and told the House Interstate Commerce Committee his reasons for believing that it would be unwise to license packers and to permit the Government to acquire stockyards, refrigerators and other adjuncts of the business. In Mr. Armour's testimony he entered a general denial that the ownership of the stockyards was used to manipulate prices of cattle. He voiced a solemn warning that government ownership "implies red tape and restrictions which cannot but add to the cost of the service."

On the general proposition so far judgment supports the latter statement of Mr. Armour; but opponents of the socialistic notions that are epidemic in the political situation in Washington, regards the packers as poor support for a righteous cause. The paternalistic suggestions that are sufficient to reach the troubles of the average corporation, or industry, have apparently hardly phased Mr. Armour's business groups, and they evidently remain in the class that is failing to register pride to the nation, or score up with the class of glories that President Wilson told the French Senate answered to the definition of deeds secured by the "Sons of Liberty."

The packers are evidently a "dead load" when they align themselves with the great industrial and financial interests of the country that oppose government ownership, even though it is doubtless true, as Mr. Armour says, that such a policy "implies red tape and restrictions which cannot but add to the costs of the service."

There is, however, much valuable information contained in the testimony of Mr. Armour. Discussing the increased prices of meats, he said the reason why bacon now costs seventy cents a pound against twenty-five and thirty cents two years ago, could be readily understood. Prices of live hogs had increased 245 per cent in that time, he declared, while the costs of labor and fuel had doubled. The market prices of by-products had not increased in the same ratio as live hogs, he asserted, and this necessarily put a great price burden on the edible parts of the animal.

THE RAILROADS AND POLITICS

During the railroad hearings that have been held in Washington recently the opinion has been frequently expressed that federal administration cannot be divorced from politics. One of the attorneys before the Senate Committee voiced the situation when he said: "Whoever may be appointed, and whatever office he would hold, he would still be surrounded by a political atmosphere."

In this connection it is very apparent in Washington that the organized labor groups have taken frequent advantage of the conditions that have enabled them to erect political whips at pleasure. The situation with reference to the telegraphers and the Postoffice Department is quite acute, and the telegraphers threaten the Postmaster General—even though he is their big official chief—with all sorts of consequences. Nobody appears to be afraid of Mr. Burleson any more.

Meantime the power of the railroad interests and the wire concerns is not to be minimized. While the United States has been putting on its "New Freedom," there have been stronger ties formed between Government and

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE JOLLY WEE TATTERS

January 23rd marked the beginning of the third year of the Wee Tatt Club and was celebrated by one of their famous suppers at Mrs. Howard Thurston's. There was baked beans, salads, hot rolls, etc.

It has always been a mystery to the writer why they serve baked beans so often, when they all know that two of the members do not like beans. There was a large attendance and two new members were welcomed; there was also some young members who had not been to the meetings before.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Howard Thurston; Vice President, Mrs. W. C. Bryant; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Carey.

The Club has enjoyed two happy, prosperous years, and much good work has been accomplished.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. W. C. Carey on Thursday afternoon.

GRANGE NEWS

OXFORD POMONA

The February meeting of Oxford Pomona will be held with Franklin Grange at Bryant's Pond, Tuesday, Feb. 4th.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE

Pleasant Valley Grange held its regular meeting Tuesday evening and installed the officers for the year, E. H. Libby of Auburn doing the work in his very pleasing and efficient manner. Refreshments were served.

CANTON GRANGE

A good meeting of Canton Grange was held Saturday with an excellent attendance. The new officers were installed by Past Master, John Briggs, assisted by Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Westgate marshals, and Mrs. Edith S. Ellis, pianist. Miss Eleanor E. Westgate gave a piano solo and a choir furnished good music. The question, "Which one of the economies practiced during the war should be continued?" was discussed by several. Supt. of Schools, E. E. Fortier, gave an excellent talk on "A Model Grange." It is expected that the new programs will be ready for distribution at the next meeting.

WEST PARIS GRANGE

West Paris Grange held an all day meeting last Saturday when the following officers were installed by G. W. Q. Pyram and Mrs. Perkins at Bryant's Pond:

W. M.—D. A. Grover.
Overseer—H. Ellingwood.
Lecturer—Mrs. C. B. Stevens.
Chaplain—F. L. Wynn.
Secretary—Madeline Pasbody.
Treasurer—Frank Littlehale.
Steward—C. B. Stevens.
Asst. Steward—Morris Ellingwood.
L. A. Steward—Emily Tuell.
Gate Keeper—Arthur Buck.
Cores—Mrs. Mabel Herrick.
Flora—Mrs. Frank Littlehale.
Pomona—Mrs. H. Ellingwood.
Charlister—Mrs. D. A. Grover.
Librarian—Mrs. Ada Harden.

NORWAY GRANGE

All roads led to Norway Grange Hall on Jan. 25 and by 11 a. m. quite a few had gathered, the number being largely augmented by noon. A social hour was enjoyed, after which a dinner, a real feast was served by the defunct captains, and their aids, to the large assembly of patrons. The line of march to the dining room to music furnished by A. M. Dunham, violin, and Dennis Pike, drum, was headed by Judge Louisa Gammon, and Judge A. E. Morse, followed by Worthy Master W. C. Perry and wife, Leon Brooks and wife, and the winners, decorated with tiny flags given by Captain Ellis Perry to her loyal retainers. The judges wore two flags, as an especial mark of distinction. Brother A. E. Morse and Brother Leon Brooks and wife were guests of honor from Paris Grange.

The divine blessing was invoked by Brother A. E. Morse of Paris Grange. At 1:30 p. m. Worthy Master W. C. Perry called to order. A short business session was held including reports from special and standing committees. The drawing for the Grange quilt was conducted by Sister Mary Perry, with the box held high above her head. Sister Lizette Millet drew the slip which awarded the quilt to Sister Rosa Millet (Mrs. E. D. Millet). A communal meal was read by Worthy Secretary G. W. Richardson from C. O. Purinton, Worthy State Lecturer, notifying that the Lecturers' Conference would be held in Auburn on March 5 and 6. Norway Grange will send their Lecturer to the Conference. Installation of officers was then up. Brother Leon Brooks of Paris Grange and assistants, Ruth Holgate and Elton Brown gave a most excellent exemplification of the work. Preceding the ceremony the choir sang "America," at the close, "Blest Be The Tie That Binds." The following officers were installed into their several offices:

Master—U. S. G. Abbott.
Overseer—Asa Frost.
Lecturer—Annie S. Goodwin.
Asst. Steward—Novel Brown.
Chaplain—Grace Bennett.
Treasurer—G. W. Richardson.
Secretary—Ella Perry.
Gate Keeper—T. C. Crocker.
Cores—Viola Abbott.
Flora—Edith Knightly.
Sister Fannie Richardson, Pomona; Minner Upton, L. A. Steward, and Brother Perry Upton, Steward, were unable to be present, and will be installed at a later date.

A rising vote of thanks was given Brother Leon Brooks and aids, Sister Holgate and Brother Brown, for the work done by them, and also a rising vote of thanks was given Judge Louisa Gammon for her faithful work and Judge A. E. Morse of Paris Grange.

Evening, Jan. 25.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday services in the M. E. church: Morning worship at 10:45 with sermon by the pastor; subject, "The Morning Cometh." Sunday School at 12:00. Evening service at 7:00; subject, "The Stewardship of Prayer."

A general invitation is extended to the Congregationalists to join with us during the absence of their pastor.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Services next Sunday at the usual hour.

Rev. George E. Huntley, D. D., President of the General Sunday School Association of the Universalist Church, has sent a card of thanks to the Bethel Universalist Sunday School for its contribution to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund.—J. H. L.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

AN APPRECIATION

Roosevelt was the wonder of his contemporaries. An aristocrat by birth, he was an incorrigible democrat by conviction and in action. An advocate of the strenuous life he passed away in the most peaceable manner. The most brilliant and dramatic personality of his time he was laid to rest with the most simple state. Such a finish to a many-sided career is sublime. His was not an artistic personality with its charm of delicacy, he was more the embodiment of the charm of force, and it was a well balanced and well directed force—that is, it was physical, mental and moral to an almost equal degree.

On the platform there was no delicacy and beauty of gesture or posture, but an intense animation of expression in all directions; the voice was shrill and sometimes squeaky—the countenance was tense and never in repose. One came away with the impression that there was the personification of power. The ideal temperament has animation in repose; Roosevelt's was all animation and to many it signified an animal nature. And yet his was an unusually clean life with nothing of the sort in it. However if Roosevelt's charm was mainly that of power and forcefulness he was not without some artistic qualities. He certainly had the dramatic instinct to a marked degree and was a literary artist of no limited merit. But even here his charm was mostly that of force—great ideals powerfully expressed.

Time will undoubtedly soften his defects of aggressiveness that many people could not tolerate. At any rate he was also some young men who had died in these days of ease and comfort.

W. J. U.

OBITUARY

PVT. WALTER D. STURTEVANT

Pvt. Walter D. Sturtevant was born at Bethel, Me., Feb. 3, 1898. The family have lived in Colebrook for the past seven years. He attended the schools here, but when the call came for volunteers for the European War, he was among the first to enlist. This, of course, was a hard thing for his parents, but the boy had the right feeling, the "patriotic spirit" and that is the stuff of which Americans are made. He was willing to give his life for his country if need be. "For greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

He went first to Fort Ethan Allen, enlisting June 21, 1917 and was there till the 1st of September. Then he was moved to Westfield, Mass., which was a concentration camp, and on the last of September, 1917, he sailed with Company E, 103rd Regiment, 52nd Brigade, 26th Division, and arrived in Liverpool, Eng., about the 10th of October. He was there training for a short time before going to France. He was in action from February, 1918 to July 15, when he was wounded, being shot in his right arm as he went "Over the Top" with his Company, at Chateau Thierry, he had been in several trench skirmishes, small battles and raids before. When wounded he was taken to Base Hospital No. 18, and was there till August, he was then transferred to Newport News, Va., landing there Sept. 1st. He was again transferred to the U. S. General Hospital No. 3, Rahway, N. J. His mother visited who had rendered valuable assistance. Remarks for the good of the order were made by Worthy Master Abbott, G. W. Richardson, Isaac Cox and others. The sick members were reported as somewhat improved. Minutes read and approved. The meeting closed in form. Norway Grange is to give the Red Cross the use of the hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29.

WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1/2 cent.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE

OVERSHOES for men, women and children.

FELT SHOES in all sizes and weights.

LUMBERMEN'S OUTFITS in all kinds of combinations.

Large assortment of RUBBERS.

WOOL MACKINAWs at special reduced prices.

I have a lot of No. 1 shoes that I am offering at genuine BARGAIN prices.

Phone 14-4

WANTED

HOME EMPLOYMENT. BRAIDING rugs for us is pleasant, easy, well paid work. For particulars address Phelps & Pinkham, Inc., 310 Anderson St., Portland, Maine. 1-9-14.

FOR SALE

Registered Guernsey bull calf, four months old.

W. L. ROBBINS,
Birmingham Farm,
1-16-31-p. Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

The town of Bethel books close for the year on Jan. 31 and all school bills should be presented to the Superintendent before that date.

CHAS. E. LORD, Supt.

Will pay 3 cents per pound for clean rags suitable for wiping presses.

CITIZEN OFFICE.

Dr. Austin Tenny, Oculist, will be at the residence of Clarence Hall, Bethel, Saturday, Feb. 1st, and about once each month thereafter. Eyes treated. Glasses fitted.

He died there last September and found him with a bad arm, but otherwise was very comfortable. He came home on a furlough the 27th of November, and stayed till the 5th of December. What a fine thing it was for the home folks and his friends here, that they could see him and talk with him about his life as a soldier. His arm was not as it should have been when he started back, but we all thought he would improve and be all right again, in fact he wrote afterwards that his arm was doing well. This was on the 10th of January, but Tuesday morning the 14th, a telegram came saying that he was seriously ill and the outlook uncertain. Mrs. Sturtevant immediately telephoned her husband, who was at Glen, N. H., and he started as early as possible and arrived there Wednesday morning, but was too late to see him as he passed away Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock. All was done for him that could be as we expect from any Hospital. The Staff of the Hospital and Red Cross people and Doctors and the Chaplain all spoke well of him saying "he was as good a boy as they had there." Of course the army life and discipline had made quite a difference in Walter and it was very noticeable when he was home, so many people said what a change there was in him instead of the care free, whistling, laughing, fun loving boy, he was so date and quiet and seemed to be doing a lot of thinking. The sympathy goes out to the parents. He was one of the "Congregational Star Boys." In the vivacity of buoyancy of his youth, the young man like other young men would do things that he should not have done and against the wishes of his parents; "But they who have never sinned" as the Scripture says "Let them cast the first stone." And judges as differently from us? We only see the outward but he sees the inward and knows the motive of every act.

Funeral services were held at the Congregational Church, Saturday afternoon. Rev. Fred Danister conducted the service. There were two selections sung, "Shall We Meet Beyond the River" and "Abide With Me." The body was escorted to the Cemetery by a body of the returned Soldier Boys.—The Colebrook Sentinel.

Complete Protein
UPPS
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beans or peas if
served, as they often
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especially if thickened
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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED E. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1906 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

NORWAY

Private funeral services for Mrs. W. Murray Russell were held at the home Saturday afternoon. Rev. Robert J. Jones of Portland, her former pastor, officiated.

The Barton Reading Club will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews at the home of Mrs. Harry P. Jones, Deering street. The program will include roll call and the study of Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Harry Rust W. B. C. will hold their postponed meeting for the annual supper and installation of officers Thursday evening at Woodman Hall. Supper will be served at 6:45 in charge of Mrs. Hattie Fuller, Mrs. Evelyn O. Young, and Mrs. Eva L. Fogg. The installation will follow. Mrs. Alice B. Jordan of Brown Corp., Bethel, Department President, will be the installing officer.

The Southern Oxford Chapter, American Red Cross, will hold a special meeting in Norway, Friday forenoon, when Miss Lavina H. Newell of Boston will address the meeting. Miss Newell is the superintendent of the Woman's Work in Boston and is an intensely interesting speaker. Without doubt the meeting will be held at the work rooms in the Opera Block. The public are cordially invited to be present, and those interested in the work are especially urged to attend as she will have a message that will be of vital importance.

Widely Representative, L. O. P. held their regular meeting Friday evening and installed officers. The work was exemplified by District Deputy Grand Patriarch Winfield H. Sloan, assisted by District Deputy Grand Junior Warden, Albert L. P. Pike. Officers were installed as follows:

Chief Patriarch—James Wright.
High Priest—Edward J. Shanon.
Solemn Warden—Edgar J. Hall.
Junior Warden—Lewis W. Fogg.
Treasurer—Delmore M. French.
Secretary—A. L. P. Pike.
First Watch—Winfield H. Sloan.
Second Watch—William J. Russell.
Third Watch—John P. Sloan.
Fourth Watch—Harold H. Cole.
P. O. of T.—Harry H. Lavey.
Sword Guard—Edward J. Blake.
Inside Sentinel—G. Julian Brown.
Outside Sentinel—Samuel Harrison.
Trustees—L. Fred Pike, Ira Harrison, Frank E. McEwen.

Following the business, a social hour was in order, and lunch was served in charge of John Sloan, Edward Blake, Harry Lavey and Howard H. Cole.

Mrs. Leslie Black celebrated her 63rd birthday Sunday in an unexpected manner, as she was given a surprise party at the home of her brother, Grant Abbott, Pike's Hill. A beautiful birthday cake, made by Mrs. Eugene French, decorated by Mrs. Gladys Greenwood, was the center of attraction when the last course was served. After dinner the afternoon was spent with music, both vocal and instrumental. The old hymns were sung, with the closing of the day, which all voted was a most happy affair. Mrs. Black was the recipient of several fine gifts. These were brought by the guests of honor, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Abbott, Mrs. Charles Bradbury and two daughters, Freda and Susan, Mrs. Elva Milligan.

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How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

W. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cherry for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Catarrh Cure for Catarrh.

Mr. Flora Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Abbott and two children, Sydney and Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene French, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Marston and four children, the Misses Florence, Ruth, Lola and Eben, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Swan and son Fred, Mrs. P. L. West and son Louis, Miss Andrea Bartlett and Peggy Daugherty.

The Norway Lake Mothers' Club will have a dance at their hall, Saturday evening. The dance last Saturday night was well attended and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Norway High School basketball team will play Edward Little High of Auburn Friday evening. Another fast game is expected.

Dr. Irwin K. Moorhouse will not move his office from the Barker house, corner Main and Danforth streets as previously stated, but will occupy the rooms vacated by Arthur Hubbard this week, which were formerly occupied by the Commercial Club, after alterations have been made.

Miss Minnie P. Libby closed her house, Monday. She has made a few changes at her Cottage street studio, where she will have a room for the present. Mrs. A. E. K. Grover, who has been housekeeper for Hiram Libby and Miss Libby since the death of Mr. Libby five years ago, and has remained with her since the death of Mr. Libby last August, has not fully decided as to the future. She will spend a few days with friends before going to Paris to visit relatives. During Mrs. Grover's residence in Norway, she has made many friends, and has been especially active in the grange, acting as lecturer for the past three years, working for the uplift of that order, where she will be much missed. It is hoped she will remain in Norway.

Mrs. Evander Whitman and young son are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Andrews, Cottage street.

Dr. Harry R. Nevers of Lawrence, Mass., is spending a few days in town with his mother Mrs. A. J. Nevers, who is ill at her home on Main street. Her son-in-law, Howard Maxim, who has also been ill, is on the gain.

Mrs. Eunice Marston and daughter, Florence, and Mrs. Hannah Merrill went to North Waterford, Saturday night, and were present at the installation at the Bethel Lodge.

Henry Hosmer received a telegram from his twin brother, Ben, Saturday, dated in New York, stating that he had arrived home from France. He expects to arrive home within a few days.

Frank Kimball was in Kennebunk, Sunday, the guest of his sister.

Miss Minnie Libby was a Sunday guest of Miss Adelaide Shattuck, Norway Lake.

George O. Fogg was taken to the sanatorium at Fairfield, Saturday, for treatment. Mrs. Fogg and children will go to her old home on Crockett Ridge and remain with her father, Albert W. Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hubbard and grandson, Arthur Whitney, will leave Wednesday for Los Angeles, Cal., for a two months' stay.

Elmer Packard and Edward J. Shepley of Auburn came Friday night to attend the basketball game between Bates College and Norway.

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SOUTH PARIS

The first Congregational church held its annual roll call at the church vestry Wednesday evening, Jan. 22. Rev. C. Wellington Rogers presided.

The Ladies' Social Union of the Universalist church held its annual meeting at the church vestry, Wednesday afternoon, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Charles W. Burgess; Vice President, Mrs. Carroll Edwards; Secretary, Mrs. Howard E. Carter; Treasurer, Mrs. Ernest T. Shaw; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Verne Aldrich.

The Union voted to meet at different homes to serve Wednesday afternoon, January 29, they met at the home of Mrs. Howard R. Carter on Western avenue. It was also voted to have a supper and entertainment at the church vestry Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, for the benefit of the young ladies' auxiliary, which was furnished music for the church services. The personnel is Misses Evelyn Wight, Emma West, Pearl Sinn and Gladys Hatch. The entertainment following the supper will consist of a musical entitled, "An Evening at Home," presented by the quartet.

The body of Charles Goodwell was brought here from Portland, Wednesday, on the evening train and the funeral services were held at the Universalist church on Pine street, Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Mount Zion Lodge of Odd Fellows attended in a body and held services, four of them acting as bearers. Interment was at Riverside tomb.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Soule of South Windham are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a baby boy, weighing 8½ pounds, Monday, Jan. 20. Mr. Soule, before his marriage was Miss Katherine Morton of South Paris.

At the business meeting of the Eastern Club held at the home of Miss Nellie Jackson on High street, Tuesday evening, it was voted to cancel the meeting for this year as several have had to be postponed on account of the influenza. The same program will be used next year with the addition of two new ones.

Sergeant Albert C. Brackett, formerly of Company D, 103rd Infantry, has received his discharge and has been calling on friends in town. He left France some time in December, and was on his way across Christmas Day. He was elected for bravery.

The body of Mrs. Cora Millett was taken to West Paris, Wednesday for burial. The funeral was held in the Universalist church, Rev. J. H. Little of Bethel and Rev. H. A. Markley officiated. The bearers were the five sons: Percy A., Alger R., Roy, Monte and Harry Millett.

Sergeant Don Wight, who was with the United States Engineers, has received his discharge and is a guest of his aunt, Mrs. Frank Barrows, and family. Sergeant Wight has been in the service overseas for over a year, and then he was sent back here to Camp Humphreys, Va., and detailed to drill the men.

Alton Bonney, who has served in the Medical Corps, has received his discharge and has been spending a few days in town. He will go to Auburn, where he has employment.

Sergeant Robert W. Wheeler has received his discharge from the service and is with his people, Mr. and Mrs. William Wheeler. Sergeant Wheeler was in the Medical Corps for over a year and was fortunate to be overseas for a few weeks.

At the installation of officers at the ladies circle of the G. A. R., the retiring president, Mrs. Benjamin Hicks, was presented with a small sum of money and a past president solid gold star. The Department President made the presentation.

Sergeant Paul Hosmer has been discharged from the service and returned home from Fort Leavenworth, Tuesday. He will remain with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Hos

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

CHILDREN'S RELATION TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD PROPERTY

As a rule, a child quickly detects any invasion of his own rights, but he is very slow to recognize the rights of others. Even before he can talk he assumes that everything is his, and as soon as he talks he proclaims his ownership in such a decided way that he causes a constant source of agitation. As long as the children play in the house, the mother stands watch over the conflicting claims of ownership, but soon they play out-doors, then the work is more difficult. The child's world has been extended, and he is monarch of all he surveys. For a time he owns only his own lawn, then hedges, fences, gates are no barriers, he is out on the walk, then on the street, and soon going from one yard to another, and with countless courage he sets out to increase his capital stock, for he has the idea that he owns the earth.

It does not occur to the mother that the child might injure the property of a neighbor, but every danger she ever heard of befalling children comes fresh to her mind, and frequently she comes out on the porch to see that he is in the neighborhood and still alive; nothing happens to the child, and in time the mother feels that this young Columbus can prosecute in perfect safety his enterprise of discovery and conquest, and she gives him no further thought beyond calling him in at meal time.

Mothers know that children are in to everything when they are indoors, and this characteristic of investigation does not change when he goes out doors and makes the street and neighboring premises his own. These are free days for the child, and they are full of activity and danger. Most people and pleasure in preserving a well kept lawn. To the child roaming around where fancy leads, this beautiful lawn is merely a playground. He runs up and down the porch, leaving muddy footprints, sticks and rocks, sometimes hurling the rocks and breaking a window; he walks over the flower beds and helps himself to the blooms; gates are left open, often a hammer and nails tell a destructive story, and a small sickle has been known to do much damage and this child takes home anything he can carry. The owner of the property does not complain, for she does not want to offend the parents of this youthful wanderer. The mother does not stop to consider that her neighbor may object to her lawn being common property, and the child does not know he is trespassing; he has not been taught that he should not abuse his neighbor's property. Many mothers clean their own house and lawn then open doors and gates and turn the children out to annoy the neighbors; more than annoy, as they destroy property which involves time, labor and money.

Often we hear a mother say a small child cannot be taught to discriminate between "mine and thine," but this is a mistake; as soon as he can be taught anything he can be taught to respect the rights and property of others. Do not allow your child to be a nuisance in the neighborhood, and do not forget that the things that make your child a nuisance show a dangerous inclination in the future citizen. The time to teach your child his relations to people and things is when his activities are greatest, when the principles of conduct and motives of action are being

ing put into practice, and while the mother has him under her control. Do not be indifferent to the time of your opportunity, for bitter experiences for you and the child will result.

VIRTUE

Virtue, in its every day sense, stops at chastity, but in its broad definition, it leads us into the realm of every thing, organic and inorganic, in the universe. The mineral is the virtue of the earth. The elod is only a clod, while the diamond responds to the least ray of light, and tells in every movement of the glory of its Creator. And even in the clod there is virtue, for when it is loosened by the rain and warmed by the sun, there comes from it the flower that blooms for all, and the vegetable that gives life to mankind. The weed is looked upon as the representative of evil, but even in that there is virtue, which the chemist knows how to extract and turn into medicine for the ill of all flesh. It is virtue that runs in the sap through all the limbs and branches of the tree, and comes to our delighted eyes in the form of buds and leaves in the springtime. All nature, animate and inanimate, draws virtue from the sun. For virtue is power, energy, efficacy to act and to accomplish the best that is within the range of all God's creatures.

Two trees stand side by side. One of them is leafless, and points its ghost-like limbs out in dreary relief against the sky. It is deserted even by the birds—save the crow, that sits on a bare bough and caws dully of failure. The other is covered with foliage, casting refreshing shade on the green sward, and its boughs are musical with bird-songs. Which is the virtuous tree? Two men stand side by side in the meeting room of a fraternal organization. One has shed all his enthusiasm in the work and destiny of the order; never sings its praises; seldom comes to its meetings; only stands there, waiting for Father Time to cut him down, so that the only person on earth whom he loves may get the benefit of his death. The other man realizes the element of fellowship which is a strong element in the order; he is regularly at his post in the council room, and is ambitious to rise from one station to another on its official list; he carries the emblem of his order in his heart, and is in no hurry for the insurance money. Which is the virtuous man?

But the thought goes farther still. In the middle ages, which we are in the habit of looking back at as a time when people were somewhat slow as compared with ourselves, such things as emblems and symbols were not kept hidden in secret lodge rooms, as great mysteries which were too sacred for display, but were painted on the walls and ceilings and wrought into the architecture of public buildings. In that way, eight female figures called caryatides, were carved in stone as pillars to support the entablatures of temples. They represented the four cardinal virtues—Power, Prudence, Temperance and Justice, and the three virtues of the Apostle, Faith, Hope and Charity, to which was added the fourth, Obedience. As these symbolic pillars supported the superstructure of the building, so the elements of personal character which they represented, sustained the State and the Church, and every order and society within the State and Church—William Chadwick Olmsted.

CARE IN PREPARATION AND PACKING ESSENTIAL

Experimental Shipments Show Possibility of Developing Trade in Dairy Product by Use of Mails—How to Pack for Safe Carriage—Can Market Year Round

Experimental shipments by the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicate that well-made butter, thoroughly chilled before shipping and packed in suitable containers, may be marketed satisfactorily by parcel post when extreme high temperatures are not encountered.

Although many of the experimental shipments were made during the heat of summer, only 14 of the 43 shipments, or 32 per cent, were received in an unsatisfactory condition. These results are attributed to care in properly packing the butter in suitable shipping containers, and to the pre-cooling or thorough hardening of butter at the creamery before shipment. The distances traveled by the butter ranged from 187 to 348 miles and the boats in transit from 18 to 60. Shipments were made in all months of the year.

Condition of Butter Important—As parcel post shipments of butter are likely especially during the summer to be subjected to conditions which may cause deterioration and injure the quality of the butter, it is highly desirable that every possible precaution be taken before shipment. Particular care is this true of farm-made butter, because conditions affecting its quality and condition usually cannot be controlled as easily on farms as in creameries. However, farm-made butter should be marketed just as satisfactorily as creamery-made butter when it is properly made and properly prepared for shipment.

It is necessary to maintain proper conditions in the care of the milk and

A Case of Profit
IF YOU
Feed 'em
PORTLAND
Meat Scrap
Portland Cracked Bone
Portland Bone Meal
Portland Bone and Meat Meal
Feed 'em liberally
"The Eggs Pay For It"
Increase your share of profits for fresh eggs
use with REAL money these days
Demand Portland Brand
of Your Dealer
Portland Rendering Co., Portland, Maine

cream and the making of butter is a marketable product is to be produced. Too much importance cannot be given to the maintaining of cleanly conditions in the stable and in other places where the milk, cream, or butter are produced or kept, for they absorb odors and spoil very quickly. It is important, too, that these products be kept in a cool place. High temperatures should always be avoided, as heated cream or butter produces a soft, oily condition in the finished product which is undesirable. In manufacturing butter on the farm or in a factory the buttermilk must be removed and washed out, and the proper amount of salt must be incorporated evenly. For the satisfaction of customers it is important that a good and uniform quality of butter be produced.

Preparation for Parcel Post
The methods used in preparing butter for parcel post shipping depend largely upon the local conditions and the style of package used. To insure delivery in the best possible condition, butter, after being packed or printed and placed in cartons, should be chilled or hardened thoroughly before it is shipped.

One of the most satisfactory ways of preparing butter for shipment is in the form of regular 1-pound prints. The standard print measures 2 1/4 by 2 1/4 by 1/2. A hand butter printer or mold should be used in forming the prints. Each pound print should be neatly wrapped in regular butter parchment paper or paper. A second thickness of such paper has been found to add materially to the carrying possibility of the butter. Waxed paper may be used for the second wrapping. As a further protection to the print it should be placed in heavy manilla paraffined cartons, which may be obtained from folding paper box companies for about one-half cent each when unprinted or at a slight additional cost when printed as a stock carton or with a special private brand.

Shipping Containers for Butter
Corrugated fiber board shipping containers of various sizes may be obtained for shipping butter.

These boxes or containers practically insulate the butter and furnish much protection against heat. Further protection may be obtained by wrapping the container in stout wrapping paper. The whole should be tied securely with a strong cord.

Some persons ship butter by parcel post in improvised or "home-made" containers. Clean, discarded, corrugated paper board cartons are obtained from the grocer or other merchant at small cost or frequently without cost. It is possible to cut a piece of paper board in such shape and size that when it is unfolded it will form a satisfactory carton.

The subject is discussed in detail in Farmers' Bulletin 830, "Marketing Butter and Cheese by Parcel Post," available for free distribution by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and suggestions regarding parcel post business methods are contained in the Department's free bulletin No. 922, "Parcel Post Business Methods."

Essentials for Success

1. Successful parcel post marketing of butter requires that extreme care be taken to insure the delivery of a satisfactory product to the customers. The following are a few of the important considerations in marketing butter successfully by parcel post:
2. A uniformly high quality product should be produced.
3. It should be properly packed in neat and attractive packages.
4. The shipping container used should properly protect the butter from deterioration and damage.
5. The packages should bear the address of the sender and be properly addressed to the customer.
6. The most expeditious mail service from the mailing office should be used to insure the delivery of the butter in the best condition.

Teaspoons will stimulate the torpid liver.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

CANTON

Mr. and Mrs. C. Franklin Packard of Lewiston have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bicknell and family.

Charles Smith is convalescing from her recent illness.

Frank Hollis of Portland has been a guest of his brother, E. K. Hollis, and family.

Sherman Dillon has received an honorable discharge from the navy and returned home.

John K. Forhan of Portland has been visiting friends at his former home in Canton.

The family of Herbert B. Hall of Hartford Center are ill with influenza.

Mrs. John Briggs and daughter, Miss Eva Briggs, have been guests of Arthur B. Briggs and family of Auburn.

Rev. Frank M. Lamb of Brunswick has been called to the pastorate of the United Baptist church and will commence his labors about April 1st. He will move his family to the parsonage now occupied by James Davis.

Mr. Lamb was formerly located in Buckfield and is a vocalist of ability.

Miss Ora Woodward gave a delightful whist party Thursday evening to a party of young friends which included Miss Norma Reald, the Misses Thomas and Winifred Bicknell, Miss Eleanor Westgate, Miss Frances Estes, Miss Anna Conley, Miss Madeline Hines, Ansel Ellis, Sherman Dillon, Arthur Westgate, Arthur and Clarie Johnson and Fred Lowell. Miss Thelma Bicknell won the first prize and Miss Frances Estes received the consolation prize. Delicious refreshments were served and music enjoyed.

Mrs. Sina Jones, an aged resident of Hartford, is ill.

D. D. G. M. Alden E. Johnson and Stanwood Bicknell, G. M., installed the officers of Livermore Falls Lodge, I. O. O. F., Monday evening.

Charles Bartlett is teaching school at North Livermore.

Mrs. Payson Smith is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Swasey, and other relatives.

The installation of Anasagunticook Lodge, I. O. O. F., was postponed to Jan. 29th.

The family of Geo. Tucker of Hartford are ill.

The Ladies' Aid met at the hall Thursday at an all day meeting.

Mrs. Joseph N. Childs of Lewiston, formerly of Canton, has leased the Exchange Hotel in Lewiston and will soon open it to the public.

The installation of Ponemah Rebekah Lodge has been indefinitely postponed. Friends in town learn of the death of Mrs. Rose Knight Bryant at the home of her brother, Dr. C. E. Knight of Rockland, Mass., where she has been visiting for some time. She was born in Livermore, the daughter of the late William and Rebecca Knight and was 70 years of age.

Clinton Young and family have been visiting relatives at No. Turner.

A. S. Sampson is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bragg are ill. Miss Ione Harlow of Dixfield will be at the Red Cross room Wednesday afternoon of this week to meet the citizens interested in the Home Service work of the Red Cross.

Arthur and Eleanor Westgate played for a dance at North Buckfield, Friday evening.

Nathan Waite went to Portland, Saturday, to attend Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon O. Harding delightfully entertained at what Saturday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Swift, Mary L. Nickerson and Miss Mary McDonald. Refreshments were served.

The young friends of Miss Eva Reed gave her a surprise party Saturday evening, the occasion being her eighteenth birthday. A merry evening was spent. W. S. Ingersoll was at Lewiston, Saturday.

Rev. Vernon Forbes preached an eloquent sermon at the Universalist church, Sunday.

Mrs. John Briggs has been appointed chairman of the committee on Home Service work of the Canton Red Cross Branch.

Miss Mabel Gilbert of Biddefordville has been a guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert.

Miss Hazel Gilbert of Winthrop has been on a visit to her home in town.

Mrs. Frank W. Morse entertained Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes of Buckfield at the Sabbath.

The sick ones at Canton Point are all on the gain.

In the absence of a pastor, Mrs. Caleb R. Merrill read a sermon at the United Baptist church, Sunday.

The next meeting of the Ladies' Aid will be at the old G. A. R. hall.

RUMFORD POINT

F. G. Homes is sick with the grip. Forest Ladd went to Roxbury, Monday, to haul pulp for F. Lovejoy.

Mrs. H. E. Hutchins is a little better.

Mrs. Kate Blanchard and Jane Kimball went to Portland, Monday, for a short visit.

O. W. Curtis went to Oxford, Tuesday, on business.

Mrs. Hayes went to Portland, Wednesday, for the remainder of the winter.

BLUE STORES

Winter Clothing Claims Attention

Because it has been mild so far this winter don't fool yourself into thinking we won't have any blizzards. They will surely come.

Just When You Ought To Buy These Goods.

You will find at our stores Clothing that will meet your needs.

Fur Coats, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Sweaters, Work Trousers,

Suits, Warm Gloves, Mittens, Caps

Waiting for a chance to show you

NOYES & PIKE

Successors to F. H. Noyes Co.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PARIS

IRA C. JORDAN

General Merchandise

BETHEL, MAINE

Buttermakers, Attention!

Buyers will soon insist that your name be printed on butter wrappers. Common ink or an indelible pencil will not do. Our workmanship and quality of stock are of the best.

PRICES:

For sizes 9x12—8x12—8x11—9x11	For sizes 7x9—8x8—8x9
\$3.50 per 1000 Sheets	\$3.00 per 1000 Sheets
Postage 15 cents additional	Postage 10 cents additional
\$2.25 per 500 Sheets	\$2.00 per 500 Sheets
Postage 10 cents additional	Postage 10 cents additional
For each additional 1000 sheets ordered at same time, add to the price of first 1000, \$2.75 and 15 cents postage for each 1000	For each additional 1000 sheets ordered at same time, add to the price of first 1000, \$2.25 and 10 cents postage for each 1000

The Citizen Office

NEWRY

W. N. and H. B. Powers put their own and W. H. Bond's ice in last week.

S. P. Davis and F. S. Douglass have put in their supply of ice.

Albert Eames of Sunday River was in this place last Saturday.

Don Smith's little son is better at this writing.

O. H. Learned is hauling birch for J. P. Skilling.

WEST GREENWOOD

W. A. Holt is hauling wood for Asa Young of Lewiston.

Charles Stevens and family, who have been living with Fred Strout on the Martha Bartlett farm, have moved to Bethel.

Mrs. Mabel Bartlett of Albany was a recent visitor at the home of Allister Lowe.

Will Seames, Will Cross and Charles Farr of Howe Hill are hauling birch for Mrs. Martha Bartlett to Locke's Mills.

Misses Anale and Lillian Cross of Howe Hill resumed their studies at Woodstock High school last week after a week's absence.

John Jones of Stark, N. H., spent a few days in town, recently.

John Bennett was at Gorham, N. H., last week on business.

Will Bird of Albany and Howard Hatchins of Bethel are hauling birch for Mrs. Martha Bartlett to Locke's Mills.

Martin Lyden of Bethel and Alton Bartlett of Hanover were recent callers in town.

Mrs. David Forbes and Miss Mae Cross of Bethel were visitors at the home of Miss Cross' mother, Mrs. Nellie Cross of Howe Hill, Thursday, of last week.

Mr. Stachin of Bethel is cutting birch for Mrs. Martha Bartlett of Hanover under the supervision of John H. Deegan.

RICHARDSON HOLLOW

GREENWOOD
Mrs. S. W. Richardson is able to sit up a little while each day.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Chapman and sons, Raymond, spent Sunday at Harl Barker's, Norway.

H. W. Penley and Leon Felton of

West Paris were Sunday guests of W. E. Penley.

G. W. Richardson and son, Oscar, attended the contest dinner and installation at Norway Grange, Saturday.

Mrs. Sabrina Jackson of So. Paris has come to G. W. Richardson's to stay for the remainder of the winter.

H. E. Chapman has begun hauling pine for E. W. Penley from the Carter lot near Patch Mountain.

Miss Grace Dearden called at John Noyes' one night, recently.

Mrs. W. E. Penley spent the day with Mrs. Fred Penley at West Paris last week.

Dr. Staples of West Paris was in town, Saturday.

Dr. Merrill was at Otto Helkinnen's to attend a sick cow, Saturday.

Frank Crocker of Norway was a Sunday guest of Oscar Richardson.

GROVER HILL

Mrs. W. J. Hutchins, who has been quite ill for the past week, is somewhat better at the present time.

Mrs. Charles Lyon has gone to Boston, Mass., for a few weeks' visit with relatives.

Mr. Evander B. Whitman from Bethel was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Whitman, Sunday.

Mr. F. A. Mandt was the week end guest of his family.

Mr. M. F. Tyler is hauling H. A. Lyon's wood and timber.

Mr. A. B. Grover is hauling peeled pulp timber to the river.

Mr. Albert Grover and Miss Rachel Mayberry harvested their ice last week.

Miss Mary Cummings did some dress making for Mrs. Edith Grover the past week.

Mr. F. E. Wheeler and family called at Mr. A. B. Grover's, Sunday.

We think most all of the sick ones in the place are slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Tyler visited friends in Mason a short time ago. School has again opened on the Flat.

If Mother's Only Know.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, croup, and regulate the Bowels and Digestion. They break up colds in 24 hours. Used by mothers for 40 years. All Druggists. Sample FREE. Address: Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. Adv. 1-2-4-1.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was unable to do my work owing to a weak back and headaches which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weak back were a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. Jas. Rohanago, 690 Knapp St., N. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohanago's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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RUMFORD

All the schools of the town will have memorial exercises in honor of the late Theodore Roosevelt on Feb. 9th.

At the annual installation of officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following were elected, Hon. Hugh T. Gallagher was the installing officer: President, Bartley Collins; Vice President, Joseph Clougherty; Chairman Standing Committee, Pius Bulger; Treasurer, Thomas McGinnis; Financial Secretary, Peter McDonald; Recording Secretary, Joseph Connors.

Mr. Vallancourt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vallancourt of Waldo street, was returned to Rumford after having been in the Canadian Army in France for the past three years.

Nathan Israelson, instructor in dancing and deportment has opened dancing classes for beginners, children and adults. The classes began this week.

Wagoner Francis Tibbets has received his honorable discharge and has returned to his home in Rumford. He has been in a hospital in New Jersey for several weeks, having been sent back from France on account of illness.

At the installation of the officers of Purdy Rebeck Lodge, No. 56, the installing officer was District Deputy President Lida Gibbs, assisted by Mrs. Walton as Marshal. The officers installed were:

Noble Grand—Lena May Felt.
Vice Grand—Helen L. Putnam.
Rec. Sec.—Lelia B. Saunders.
Fin. Sec.—Beatrice L. Hamilton.
Ward—Bessie Reed.
Conductor—Belle Waterhouse.
Chaplain—Eunice E. Putnam.
R. S. N. G.—Vivian E. Brown.
L. S. N. G.—Kathleen M. Lee.
O. G.—Eliza Wheaton.
O. G.—Fred Sweetser.
R. S. V. G.—Mabelle K. Hadley.
R. S. V. G.—May Atwater.

Judge Matthew McCarthy completed his official duties as Municipal Judge last week, and has now opened a law office for private work in the Bates Block, in the office formerly occupied by Dr. E. M. McCarthy.

Eugene Leach has resigned his position with the Rumford Bottling Company and succeeded Herbert Hall at the Mt. Zion Spring House.

Norman Young has completed his duties at the office of the American Express Company.

Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

Mrs. Arthur Stowell is recovering rapidly from a surgical operation performed at the McCarthy Hospital.

Privates Walter Mayconell and Angus Wilson have received honorable discharges from Camp Devens, and have returned home.

Word has been received from Walter Draper with Company B, somewhere in France, that he is in the best of health, and expects to return home before long.

Helen and Wilfred Shea are receiving sympathy from their many friends on the death of their father, who passed away at his home in Millington, P. E. I. Mr. Shea was one of the former early settlers of Rumford.

The marriage of Miss Edna Ross Wade and Mr. Prentiss A. Dunning took place last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blanchard in the Virginia District. They were both residents of Precept, but Mr. Dunning is now employed by the Rumford Falls Power Company.

N. E. Downs of Waltham, Mass., has been engaged as physical instructor at Rumford Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Downs has had several years experience in this work at the Culver Military Academy, and assumed his duties this week.

Sergeant Ovide Lefavre arrived in town last week from a base hospital in New York, where he has been receiving treatment for wounds received on the European battlefields.

Eddie Sutton of Pine street, who has seen much service overseas with Company B, is on a leave of absence from a base hospital and is visiting relatives here. He was wounded three times, and also gassed.

Bilious relief

If you are really bilious you may feel cold, languid, depressed and have a bad tasting mouth—or you may be feverish, have a headache, and feel ACTUALLY SICK. In either case, you'll have no desire to eat. The one remedy that has helped thousands of bilious people out of this unhealthy condition is the true "L.P." Atwood Medicine. If you are having bilious symptoms you should begin to use it at once. It is as powerful as a dose of medicine, and in a short time this stomach and liver tonic will restore your appetite, strength, and regular daily bowel action. — They call the genuine "L.P." Atwood's, made by L.P. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

BETHEL EVIDENCE FOR BETHEL PEOPLE

The Statements of Bethel Residents Are Surely More Reliable Than Those of Utter Strangers

Home testimony is real proof. Public statements of Bethel people carry real weight. What a friend or neighbor says counts.

The word of one whose home is far away carries more weight. Here's a Bethel man's statement. And it's for Bethel people's benefit. Such evidence is convincing. That's the kind of proof that backs Doan's Kidney Pills.

A. L. Holt, carpenter, Elm St., says: "I am always ready to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills on account of the benefit they brought me. I keep Doan's Kidney Pills in the house and use them as I feel in need of them. I got Doan's at Rossman's Drug Store and they quickly relieve any disorder of my kidneys and my confidence in them is very strong."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Holt had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Philip M. Israelson, who has been at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida, for the past eight months, as Top Sergeant of Instruction Company No. 4, with the rank of Sergeant First Class, has returned home, having received honorable discharge.

Among those on the sick list are Lawrence Peterson, Sr., Leonora Matthews, Mrs. H. S. Coke, Mrs. W. B. Cushman and Mrs. John Elliott. Two deaths from influenza last week were those of Mrs. Esther Glover, and Frank Wallace.

At the annual meeting of the Rumford Chamber of Commerce, the following officers were elected: President, Elisha Pratt; Vice President, Eddie Roderick; Second Vice President, P. E. McCarthy; Secretary, Walter G. Hicks; Treasurer, Fred W. Davis.

Lieutenant Albert Bellvonn, who has been in service overseas, arrived in Rumford of this week, and was warmly greeted by his many friends.

Mr. W. B. Cushman, who has been employed in the Rumford office of the International Mill, has been transferred to the New York office of that company, and will leave for that city soon.

Mr. Cushman, who is employed in the office department of the Continental Paper Bag Company, will remain in Rumford for a short time longer, before joining Mr. Cushman in New York.

PROBATE NOTICES

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon: hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1919, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Charles H. Abbott late of Rumford, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Lucy K. Abbott as executrix of the same to act without bond as expressed in said will, presented by Evelyn G. Abbott, daughter and heir.

Francis P. Putnam late of Rumford, deceased; will and codicil and petition for probate thereof presented by Arthur H. Putnam, one of the executors thereon named.

Roy D. Thurston late of Bethel, deceased; petition for the appointment of Roy D. Thurston as administrator of the estate of said deceased, presented by said Roy D. Thurston, father.

Lizzie M. Merrill late of Albany, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Amos G. Bean, administrator.

Charles L. Abbott late of Rumford, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Clara F. Abbott, administratrix.

Guy D. Cummings late of Albany, deceased; first and private account presented for allowance by Charles O. Becker, administratrix.

Adelaide Atkins late of Peru, deceased; petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by Willie E. Atkins, administrator.

Vienna Holt late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Clarence E. Barker, trustee.

ANDERSON E. BEEHICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy attested:
ALBERT D. PARK, Register.
1919.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Ralph H. Pratt late of Newry, in the County of Oxford, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

CARRIE FROST FRENCH.
Nurs Bethel, Maine.
1919.

WEST PARIS

Elmore May, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth D. Curtis, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stillwell pleasantly entertained the Good Will Society Wednesday evening.

Thursday evening Mrs. L. O. Bates entertained her Sunday school class, the Glad Girls. Games and music were enjoyed.

Tuesday evening the officers of Onward Rebekah Lodge were installed by District Deputy President Mrs. Gey, trade Libby and the following suite: Mrs. Homer, D. D. G. M.; Mrs. Britt, Grand Warden; Mrs. Kimball, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Bartlett, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Danforth, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. DeCoster, Grand I. G., and were as follows:

Noble Grand—Minnie Day.
Vice Grand—Birdie Swan.
Rec. Sec.—Leona Riddon.
Fin. Sec.—Julietta Curtis.
Treas.—Ethel Penley.
R. S. N. G.—Mabel Ricker.
L. S. N. G.—Izora Marston.
R. S. V. G.—Ina Martin.
L. S. V. G.—Nellie Swan.
Warden—Phila Mayhew.
Conductor—Alice Penley.
Chaplain—Winnie Riddon.
I. G.—Edna Emery.
O. G.—Myrtle Dean.

An oyster supper was served. Many friends here learned with deep regret of the death of Miss Lena Ross, Sunday evening from double pneumonia, following influenza. Miss Ross was the daughter of John and Alice (Morse) Ross of North Paris and was 21 years of age.

She is survived by her parents, and six sisters, Mrs. Ida Jacobs of West Paris, and Misses Lydia, Gladys, Jessie, Euphemia and Lillian, and three brothers, Alexander, Reginald and Ronald. She attended West Paris High school and was graduated in the class of 1918.

The funeral was held Tuesday from the M. E. church, North Paris, and the burial was at West Paris. Many beautiful floral tributes bespoke the love and esteem in which she was held.

Miss Laura Barden is at home from Rumford, where she has been working in an office. Her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Carrier, of Bryant's Pond accompanied her.

W. M. Whitton has returned to his work in Boston.

Mrs. J. E. Brock is reported as doing well from her recent severe operation at the C. M. G. Hospital. Mr. Brock came home, Sunday night.

Mrs. H. H. Wardwell entertained the Jolly Twelve Whist Club, Saturday evening.

Rev. J. H. Little of Bethel supplied the pulpit at the Universalist church last Sunday in the absence of the pastor who was in Augusta. Mr. Little's sermon was eloquent and helpful and many old friends were glad to have an opportunity of again hearing him preach and also of meeting him.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of William Dearden late of Greenwood in the County of Oxford, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

MARY A. DEARDEN, Bethel, Maine.
1919.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Virgil E. Fuller late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

NETTIE P. FREEMAN, Rumford, Maine.
1919.

POULTRY MANURE A VALUABLE FERTILIZER

By John E. Carver, Poultry Specialist

The average night droppings of a hen amount to about 30 pounds per fowl per year. This furnishes a very valuable source of nitrogen, as poultry manures are very rich in nitrogen. This nitrogen is, however, nearly all lost unless the manure is handled properly, and at the present extremely high price of Commercial Fertilizers it will more than repay the farmer who keeps poultry to make use of poultry manure as the source of his nitrogen. A flour barrel of fresh poultry manure will weigh about 360 pounds and the value of its plant food would be about \$3.00 at the present price of Commercial Fertilizers.

The way poultry manure is usually handled it loses more than one-half of its valuable nitrogen contents before reaching the land. Poultry manure decomposes and heats very rapidly with a large loss of moisture and ammonia if it is not handled correctly. Here manure that is not mixed with absorbent or chemicals suffers a very rapid loss of nitrogen.

Methods of Preservation

The droppings should be collected every day from the dropping boards and stored in a covered manure pit or barrels so that they will not be exposed to rain and sun.

1. Don't let it accumulate on the dropping boards. It loses its fertilizer value.

2. Don't neglect to conserve the valuable animal fertilizer on your farm.

ANDOVER

The boys of Woodstock High school played a winning game of basketball in the hall Saturday evening, with a score of 25 to 14. A social dance was enjoyed after the game.

Ellen Akers, who is enjoying a week's vacation from her duties in the school mill, is visiting her brother, N. D. Akers, and family of Rumford this week.

Rev. J. N. Atwood preached an interesting sermon Sunday morning at the Congregational church from the text, "And he was rich," St. Luke, 19:2. The Young Peoples' meeting was held at the home of E. P. Thomas, the topic for the evening, "Books that have helped me."

The King's Daughters will meet this Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Oscar Damon.

George Learned and Lawrence Parsons have a contract to cut 30 cords of birch on the Twitchell lot for Y. A. Thurston.

The town of Newry wishes to annex Grafton and to this end Representative Clayton Swett has introduced a bill in the Legislature.

J. L. Bailey, wife and daughter, Sadie, were guests to tea of Rev. J. N. Atwood and wife, Thursday of last week.

Evelyn and Lucene Smith have gone to Elkhart, Indiana, to visit their uncle, Frank Smith, and wife.

Ruth Hutchins is working in the mill this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Crossman left town Monday for Lawrence, Mass., where Mrs. Crossman will consult a specialist for her eyes.

Arthur Noble has received his honorable discharge from the Army, and is staying with his brother, Dana Noble, and wife.

Perl Small and daughters were guests Sunday of Sylvanus Learned and family.

Kenneth Silver and family are keeping house in Jesse Glover's rent.

Irving Akers is hauling birch from his farm to the pool mill.

Sam Rand has moved his stock to C. A. Rand's farm and is boarding there with his sister, Mrs. Roberts.

Representative C. C. Swett was at home from Augusta over Sunday.

Charles Cummings has moved his family into the small house on the Emerson farm and is working in the pool mill.

A business meeting of the Penacook Camp Fire was held at the home of Lucius Smith, Saturday evening, Jan. 18. Officers were elected as follows: Pres., Alma Grover; Vice Pres., Laura Hutchins; Sec. and Treas., Mattie Cutting; Editor, Della Thurston. After the business meeting a social hour was enjoyed by all.

George M. Graham, who has been Y. M. C. A. secretary the past year, has been transferred to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Barbara Cushman is helping care for the sick in the family of Frank Glover at Rumford.

The many friends of Mrs. Bessie Akers Fickett of Smithville were deeply grieved to hear of the death of her only daughter, Hazel Pressey, Monday of last week. Mrs. Fickett was born and lived in Andover until her marriage with Mr. Oscar Pressey of Byron about twenty years ago. In the spring of 1908 Mr. Pressey was drowned while driving logs out of Beaver Brook. She later united in marriage with Mr. Simon Fickett of Smithville.

Wm. Cuttings returned Monday from a trip to the Lakes.

to rain and direct sunlight.

Add to each 100 pounds of fresh droppings, 20 pounds of acid phosphate and 30 pounds of dry sawdust. One ton of this mixture will supply nitrogen 21 pounds, phosphoric acid 110 pounds and potash 3.6 pounds.

Another method is to use fine dry earth on the dropping boards so that droppings can be easily raked off in the winter when they are liable to freeze during our zero weather. To each 100 pounds of fresh droppings add 50 pounds of acid phosphate.

In either case sprinkle the acid phosphate in proper proportion over each lot of fresh manure as it is added to the accumulated stock.

If 70 pounds of dry earth is added to each 100 pounds of fresh manure, one ton of the mixture would contain 20 pounds of Nitrogen, 43 pounds of Phosphoric Acid and 3.6 pounds of Potash.

The plant food elements in the above mixture are quickly available. Never use in close contact with seeds, roots or foliage as it will burn them. Spread broadcast or widely in the hill. One and one-half tons per acre is an average application.

1. Don't mix wood ashes with poultry manure.

2. Don't mix lime with poultry manure. Ashes and lime cause the nitrogen to be liberated and are worse than nothing.

3. Don't store in piles exposed to rain and sun.

4. Don't let it accumulate on the dropping boards. It loses its fertilizer value.

5. Don't neglect to conserve the valuable animal fertilizer on your farm.

BALDWIN SPOT

A Non-Parasitic Disease of the Fruit of the Baldwin and Some Other Apples

Judging from the reports that have come to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station it would seem that this disease of apples, also known as "bitter-pit" and "stippen," was more common than usual in Maine during 1918.

The disease may appear on the fruit during the latter part of the growing season or it may not be detected till after storage. It is of wide distribution, but it is more common in some sections than in others. It is not restricted to the Baldwin variety.

Baldwin spot first appears as slightly sunken spots scattered over the surface of the apple, although the disease begins in the tissues beneath, before it can be detected on the surface. As an almost invariable rule the spots are more common on the blossom end. While there is considerable variation in size, many being much smaller, well-developed spots vary from one-eighth to one-fourth inch in diameter, roughly circular in shape and forming somewhat hemispherical pits. On the Baldwin and other red varieties, the skin covering the spot first is darker red and after the pitting becomes pronounced turns brown. The flesh a short distance beneath each spot will be found to be brown in color and somewhat dry and spongy. In severe attacks the spongy tissues may also occur as streaks through the flesh of the fruit. Severely attacked apples may have a bitter taste. Hence the name "bitter-pit."

The disease presents certain points in contrast with apple troubles which are caused by fungous parasites. There is little constancy in its occurrence. It may be serious one year and entirely absent the next in a given orchard or even on the same tree. Often only a single branch on a tree will bear diseased fruit, or a single cluster of apples or a single fruit in a cluster may be affected while the remainder are entirely healthy. It is usually worse in the low, undrained portions of an orchard. It is also said to be more likely to occur in a light crop, poorly distributed on the tree. This is in more line with the fact that it is of more frequent occurrence on large, over-grown apples.

Baldwin spot is a physiological trouble and should not be confused with the fungous fruit-spot of apple which is rather common in Maine. The latter is more common in this State on the Bellflower and on certain other light skinned varieties than on the Baldwin. The parasite trouble first appears earlier in the season, and as a rule the spots are not so large nor is the pitting so deep. Also this fungous disease is controlled by thorough spraying, while spraying has no effect on Baldwin spot.

Pathologists and horticulturists have devoted much time and study in an endeavor to find the cause and cure of Baldwin spot. In Australia one of the leading government scientists conducted an exhaustive investigation, covering a series of several years. The universal conclusion is that Baldwin spot is in no way a parasitic disease. For a long time the general consensus of opinion has been that it is in some way associated with a lack of balance in the nutrition of the tree, or some similar abnormal physiological condition. The most recent work, which has met with quite general acceptance among pathologists, indicates that variations and fluctuations in the water supply within the fruit itself is the fundamental cause of the trouble. There are several theories as to under what conditions this operates to bring about the result and it will be impossible to fully discuss them here. It may result from too little or too much water in the soil during certain parts of the season. The spots are always located close to the terminals of the sap tubes in the flesh. In dry weather the water supply does not keep up with the loss by evaporation from the breathing pores on the surface of the fruit. In wet weather the fruit cells grow very rapidly and the network of sap tubes are not able to keep up with the growth of the pulp cells. "Either the water is lacking in the soil or it is eliminated from the fruit before certain cells have received their necessary quota. This results in sap concentration, chiefly an increased acidity within the cell, and the living substance is killed."

Some of the recommendations regarding practices which tend to reduce the amount of Baldwin spot are as follows: Avoid heavy pruning and in other ways strive at the production of a regular crop of evenly distributed fruit. On susceptible varieties retain lateral branches so as to stimulate production of fruit on the laterals, rather than on the main branches. The water supply in the orchard should be maintained as uniform and constant as possible, by tillage, plowing under cover crops, and by the drainage when necessary. Spraying to keep the tree in as healthy condition as possible should also be practiced, not because it has any influence on Baldwin spot directly, but in order to prevent a disturbance of the normal functions of the leaves through fungus and insect attacks.

To make a study of the cause and control of Baldwin necroticities having

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an orchard in which it occurs year after year with considerable regularity. Since it would be necessary to visit such an experimental orchard several times during the season a location within reasonable distance to the railroad would be advantageous. The Director of the Station would be pleased to hear from any owners of such orchards who would be willing to cooperate in studies of this kind.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

WOULDN'T MISS IT

The short interval that elapsed between the visit of the little girl to a commencement exercise and her attendance at an old-fashioned camp-meeting may explain a remark that she made at the religious event. She went there with her grandmother, and, very much interested in everything that occurred, asked numerous questions which her grandmother attempted to answer to the best of her ability.

"Who is that woman up there and what is she doing?" asked the little girl, referring to a woman who was on her knees in the "amen corner."

"I don't know who she is, but she's going to get religion," was the reply. Some time elapsed, and the woman remained on her knees. Finally the grandmother of the little girl became tired of the service and announced that it was time to leave.

"Oh, let's not go yet," exclaimed her grandchild. "Let's wait and see 'em give it to her."

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POEMS WORTH READING

MADE A MAN

My habitation Latham (from The Company
Dawn; John Laus Company)
My lad went wild and careless like
And laughing to the stars
But in his look there's something new
I never knew before.

Your lad has felt his soul leap up,
One with his nation's strife;
He's looked death level in the eyes
And learnt the worth of life.

I need to fear his love was light
And just a passing whim;
But, somehow, now he's back with me
I know I'm safe with him.

He learnt the worth of quiet love
Out where the fierce blood ran;
Your lad was but a lad, my lass,
He's come back made a man.

"POOR OLD SHIP"

By C. Fox Smith, in "Punch"
She wasn't much to brag about, she
Wasn't much to see,
A rusty, rusty hulk, a merchant
Ship could be;
They sunk her off the Longships Light
As night was coming on,
And we had to go and leave her there,
Poor old ship, she's gone.
All that was good of her, all that was
Had of her,
All that we gave to her, all that we
Had of her,
Poor old ship, she's gone!

She's stuck her crazy derricks up by
Half a hundred guays,
She's dipped her dinky duster in the
Spray of all the seas;
Her funnel's saked with Cape Horn
Ice and blizzard in the sun,
She's moored round above a bit, and
Poor old ship, she's done.
North sea and south, and they're all
Had a go at her,
Hot winds and cold, and they've all
Had a blow at her,
And, poor old ship, she's done!

She's trailed her smudge the whole
World round in weather gray and blue,
She's churned a dozen oceans with her
Blooming blue-knot screw;
She's sampled all the harbor mud from
Cardiff to Canton,
And she'll never clear another port,
For, poor old ship, she's gone.
Peris up and down, and she's seen
Many a score of 'em;
Haw high and low, and she won't sail
As mere of 'em,
For, poor old ship, she's gone!

And ships that knowed her in their
Time, 'twixt London and Bangor,
In every a sailor's drinking place and
Water front saloon,
Will set their drinks down when they
Hear her blooming yarn is spun,
And say, "I sailed aboard her once,
And, poor old ship, she's done.
Maisy's the hard word I used to spend
As her,
Ah, them was great days, and now
There's an end on her,
Poor old ship, she's done!

TIN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Paul Derrick in London Evening News
I hear the march of millions, and the
Murmur of a song;
I see a new day dawning in a night of
War and wrong;
And the song is full of triumph, though
The weary way be long.

They babbled in a wilderness a nation
Free and great,
And the oppressor of all the world was
Welcomed at her gate;
Now a hundred million loyal hearts an-
swer a mighty state.

The tongue they speak is Shakespeare's
Tongue, and British is their pride;
Though all the nations of the earth now
Swear they side by side;
For the English rods were deeply
Thrust, beyond the rolling tide.

There's blood beside the Union Jack the
Blaze and blunder are dead;
A brotherhood of all these hearts that
Speak the English tongue;
And the blue we strike will be one
Blue from one great people sprung.

This game, wide as winds that blow,
And deep as cutting sea,
To the oppressor we dedicate, and thus
It shall be free,
And we pray that it will last through
Time, till all the world be free!

THE NORTH SEA GROUND

From London "Punch"

Oh, Grimby is a pleasant town as any
man may find,
An' Grimby wives are thrifty wives,
an' Grimby girls are kind,
And Grimby lads were never yet the
lad to lag behind
When there's a men's work doin' on the
North Sea ground.

An' it's "Wake up, Johnnie!" for the
high tide's flowin',
An' off the misty waters a cold wind
blowin';
Skipper's come aboard, an' it's time
we were goin',
An' there's fine fishing waitin' on the
North Sea ground.

Soles in the Silver Pit—an' there we'll
let 'em lie;
Clod on the Dogger—oh, we'll fetch
'em by an' by;
War on the water—an' it's time to
serve an' die,
For there's wild work doin' on the
North Sea ground.

An' it's "Wake up, Johnnie!" they
want you at the trawlin',
(With your long sea-boots and your
tarry old tarpaulin);
All across the bliffer seas duty comes
acallin'.
In the winter's weather off the North
Sea ground.

It's well we've learned to laugh at
fear—the sea has taught us how;
It's well we've shaken hands with
death—we'll not be strangers now,
With death in every climbin' wave be-
fore the trawler's bow,
An' the black spaw swimmin' on the
North Sea ground.

Good luck to all our fightin' ships that
rule the English sea,
Good luck to our brave merchantmen
wherever they may be;
The sea is their highway, an' we've
got to sweep it free
For the ships passin' over on the North
Sea ground.

An' it's "Wake up, Johnnie!" for the
sea's wind's cryin',
"Time an' time to go where the her-
ric gulls are flyin';"
An' down below the stormy seas the
dead men lyin'.
Oh, the dead lying quiet on the North
Sea ground!

THE LITTLE TOWN

By Kathleen O'Keefe, in Woman's
World for January

O, some sing the song of the crowded
mart,
And some of the prairie's sweep,
The wild yields to many a flame-tipped
steeple,
For others the foam-capped deep.
But I sing the song of the little town,
Of laughter and smiles set free,
For the little town
In its garb of brown
Holds over the heart of me!

The glad little town where the elm
arched streets
Lead one in the friendliest way
To love-garnished homes where a wel-
come waits
That's as warm as a June-kissed day;
Where school children play 'round the
old court square
In rollicking revelry,
And a man has a care
For his neighbor, there,
Aye, that is the place for me!

I've answered the call of the city's lure,
The jostle, the whirr, the light;
I've threaded the way of a mountain
pass,
And stood on the snow-crowned
heights,
But still in the longing for dale and
down,
For mountains and cragging sea.
Since a little town
In a garb of brown
Has sheltered the heart of me!

FRAUD-HUNTING

Once in a while a man does the right
thing by accident, but he always wants
full credit for his judgment, even when
he's Cleveland Leander.

One of the serious superstitions of
friendship is that we somehow choose
our friends. To the conscientious in-
telligence no idea could be more un-
founded and incredible. Our friends are
chosen for us by some hidden law of
sympathy, and not by our conscious
will.

79th MAINE LEGISLATURE

Continued from page 1.

cents a day and at present 30 cents.
The cost of medical treatment last
year was \$1,160 and the appropriation
\$150. It had not been less than \$600
the past two years had helped out on
for many years. The broom making in
the cost of maintenance. He estimated
the sums needed for the next two years:
Personal service, \$16,300; food supplies,
\$10,900; clothing, \$3,000; repairs and
equipment, \$4,000; general expenses,
\$11,400; retired prison officials, \$3,800.
All officials retired after 20 years con-
tinuous service on half pay and also
after 30 years service.

Woman's Reformatory
Rep. Clyde Smith of Skowhegan
called attention to the fact that the
Woman's Reformatory was a new in-
stitution, which was growing, so that
it was difficult to gauge the needs. He
would cut the estimates for food to
\$6,800 for 1910 and \$8,000 for 1920,
based on the cost per capita of \$1.50
per week. The present plant consists
of an old farm house and one cottage,
designed to accommodate 25 and now
holding 69 inmates. Nine sleep on a
porch, 16 in one small room, with five
beds in each other room.

Mrs. Gertrude Wright, superintendent,
explained the treatment, training and
education given the inmates and urged
the absolute need of larger quarters.

Trustee McGlaughlin said they would
ask \$100,000 for new buildings, which
were absolutely necessary.

Bangor State Hospital
Dr. Philip Haskell, superintendent of
the Bangor State Hospital, asked \$2,400
for laundry machinery; \$3,000 for pur-
chase of cows; \$4,000 for renovation of
barn; \$18,000 for renovation of Atties
D and F; and \$50,000 for a Nurses
Home.

Trustee Geo. M. Blake asked for the
following: Personal services, \$70,800;
food supplies, \$75,000; clothing, \$8,000;
repairs and equipment, \$25,000; gener-
al supplies, \$38,500; total, \$226,100,
against \$205,410 two years ago. The
hospital has 714 patients.

Augusta State Hospital

Dr. Forrest C. Tyson, superintendent
of the Augusta State Hospital, said
there was 1,008 patients and more
room is needed to accommodate the con-
stantly increasing number. Another
dormitory is needed for 100 females, at
\$62,000 cost for building and \$8,000 for
equipment. A Nurses Home is needed,
and would cost \$50,000 for the build-
ing and \$5,000 for equipment.

Trustee H. L. Keyser urged the Nur-
ses Home and asked \$4,000 for renova-
tion of barn; \$36,000 to buy cows at the
Bangor Hospital.

The University of Maine was repre-
sented by Pres. Robert J. Aley, who
reviewed the work of the university
last year, and stated his belief that the
State wanted a great university and that
the trustees ask only what they consider
absolutely necessary of its conduct on
those lines.

The war had greatly interfered with
the college courses, but 600 young men
had been trained there for the army.
The Student Army Training Corps was
organized Oct. 1, 1915 and the entire
institution turned over to the govern-
ment. The attendance suffered from
the war, but 200 being enrolled against
300 last year.

He said the institution ought to have
\$300,000 for each of 1910 and 1920.
The new building authorized two years
ago was not built and we do not ask
for an appropriation for that this year.
Neither do we ask for money for an
armory. We would rather have money
to get the institution back into shape.

State Normal Schools

Dr. A. O. Thomas, State Superintendent
of Schools, went over the needs of the
Normal Schools, which now have
428 students. The war has interfered
with the attendance, which should be
160 or 200 more.

He thought that \$34,000 would be
needed for repairs; \$128,000 for the
Normal and Training Schools, of which
\$110,000 is fixed by law. If the Hask-
ell bill passes Congress, Maine will
receive about \$1,000,000 a year from
the federal government for school pur-
poses and the division should increase
the Normal School attendance to from
1,300 to 1,500. The average wage of
teachers in Maine last year was
\$12.81 against \$11.11 previously.

He reviewed the needs of the various
schools for building betterment. Maine
lost about 15,000 school weeks by the
independence.

Mrs. Grace Hill Nash of Portland
spoke for the Children's Hospital of
that city, asking for \$36,000 a year, al-
though they needed \$48,000. The chil-
dren inmates come from all sections of
the State, the number being treated
last year being 247, the average per
day 48 and the highest 47, with 843 out-
patients.

Mrs. Charles Craft of Belfast asked
\$2,000 a year for the Children's Aid So-
ciety of Maine, now in its 25th year.
It has 50 inmates, which are sent to
Lewiston as soon as provided. Rep. Hask-
ell also spoke for this institution.

Harry B. Plummer of Lisbon Falls
spoke for the State School for Deaf at
Lewiston, of which he is a trustee, ask-
ing \$32,150 for 1910 and \$37,825 for

1920. Miss Elizabeth B. Taylor, the
principal of the school, told of the work
and urged the appropriation.

W. E. Travis, superintendent of the
Maine Institution for the Blind, asked
\$17,000 for each year, or \$3,000 more
than last year. There are now 30 pu-
pils and it is expected to continue the
same rate of \$3.05 per week.

Major Wm. R. Kimball of Bath told
of the work and scope of the Bath Mil-
itary and Naval Orphan Asylum. If A.
Dunne said there were 49 children
there, with 14 in foster homes. The
small number was due to the health au-
thorities telling them that more in the
building was not advisable. He asked
\$24,500 for 1910 and \$18,975 for 1920.
It had \$12,725 in 1917 and \$14,725 in
1918.

Bishop Walsh of Portland spoke for
several institutions of which he has
superintendence. The nursing and care of
the inmates in each case is done by the
Sisters of Mercy without salary, 26 of
them devoting their entire time to the
work. Other expenses are as low as
possible. He asked no money for new
buildings, but only for aid in the gen-
eral expense. The amounts are as fol-
lows:

Madigan Memorial Hospital, Houlton,
\$2,000 each year; Northern Maine Gen-
eral Hospital, Eagle Lake, \$3,000; Holy
Innocents Home, Portland, \$2,000; St.
Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Asylum,
Portland, \$2,500; Eastern Maine Or-
phan Home, Bangor, \$1,000.

Bishop Walsh thought it of the present
system of handling the charitable
appropriations and that it had cost a
lot of money which might have been
devoted to better purposes. He believed
in more co-operation and the establish-
ment of a unit system of assistance,
whereby the institution might know
how much per person, child or adult,
might be depended on for relief, instead
of taking a lump sum and not knowing
where it was to come out.

S. T. Kimball of Rockland asked
\$2,500 for maintenance and \$2,500 for
fitting up a new ward in the Knox
County General Hospital at Rockland.
He said the hospital had done more
than \$2,500 of purely charitable work
in the past year.

Two thousand a year is asked for the
Bar Harbor Medical and Surgical Hos-
pital, the officials furnishing a state-
ment of the work done and Rep. G.
A. Phillips of Bar Harbor, member of
the hospital staff, speaking in favor.

Thomas L. Talbot of Portland, trust-
ee of the Maine General Hospital, asked
\$7,500 for each of the coming
two years. The work of this institution
remains about the same, the limit of its
capacity.

Dr. W. M. Miner asked \$2,000 for
each of 1910 and 1920, against \$500 for
the past two years. It is the only hos-
pital in Washington county, serves a
large area and had over 600 patients
last year, with a deficit of over \$1,000.

H. P. Dexter of Bath asked \$2,500
for each year for the Bath City Hos-
pital; A. C. T. Allen of Presque Isle
asked \$1,800 for 1910 and \$2,000 for 1920 for
the Presque Isle General Hospital; Dr.
Eugene McCarthy of Bangor \$1,000
for the Bangor Hospital Association; J.
M. M. Binford of Portland \$2,000
for the York County Children's Aid;
J. C. Russell of Belfast \$2,000 for
maintenance each year and \$25 for
repairs for the Waldo County General
Hospital of Belfast and \$500 for the
Belfast Home for Aged Women; Repur-
se Deering \$1,000 for the Tremont Hos-
pital Aid Association of Biddeford; Mrs.
Maudie W. Smith of Portland for
\$1,800 for the Children's Protective
Society; C. A. Knight of Gardiner
\$1,000 for the W. C. T. U. Temporary
Home for Children at Gardiner; J. B.
Mearns of Gardiner \$2,500 for the
Gardiner General Hospital; W. M. San-
born \$7,575 for the Augusta General
Hospital; W. M. Sanborn and W. C.
Haines of Augusta \$4,000 for the Maine
Children's Hospital Society; Mrs. G. M.
Chase of Lewiston \$1,000 for the Hayes
Home for Young Women at Lewiston;

Miss Rachel A. Mayhew of Lewiston
\$10,000 for the Central Maine General
Hospital of Lewiston; and Arthur J.
Staples of Biddeford \$5,000 for the
Webster Hospital at Biddeford.

New Measures

The volume of new measures to be
introduced in both House and Senate
has taken a jump, Thursday being the
busiest day, with Friday a close sec-
ond. But even at that the number is
considerably behind that of the same
date in 1917. That however is a mat-
ter that can be easily averaged, as it
is one of the easiest things in connec-
tion with a legislature's duties to in-
troduce a bill or resolve. The difficult part
of the game is to secure its favorable
consideration in committee and action
by the General Court. It is thought
that before the hour of adjournment
arrives, that the number of measures
will be well up with last session.

Among the more important bills in-
troduced recently are the following:

Rep. Dean of Minot. Act to exempt
towns of Minot and Poland from pay-
ment of tuition for High School stu-
dents.

Sen. Stanley of Oxford. Resolve for
\$200 annually for 1910 and 1920 for
Teachers' Training courses in Gould's
Academy, Bethel.

Sen. Gannett of Kennebec. Act to
amend the act to provide for mothers

with dependent children, providing that
aid is to be given mothers with de-
pendent children under the age of 16
years instead of 14 years.

Rep. Macomber of Jay—Resolve for
\$1,000 in favor of Carthage to repair
road from Dixfield to Wilton.

Rep. Eaton of Rumford—Resolve for
\$1,000 for each of 1910 and 1920 in
favor of Rumford Hospital Association.

Sen. Deering of York—Resolve au-
thorizing DeForest Keyes of Onondaga,
N. Y., to bring a suit at law or in equity
against the State of Maine to recover
approximately \$18,000 which Keyes
paid for titles to wild lands and which
he could never find. The Keyes claim
has been before seven Legislatures and
passed both branches in 1909 but was
vetoed by Governor Fernald.

Sen. Chick of Kennebec—Act to
amend the apple picking law and pro-
vide a new standard of barrel.

Sen. Gannett of Kennebec—Act to
amend the Revised Statutes relative to
the Maine Forestry District tax, pro-
viding that an annual tax of 1.3-4 mills
on the dollar instead of 1.1-2 mills is
assessed upon all the property in the
district.

Sen. Deering of York—Resolve for
\$75,000 for erection and equipment of
an armory building for the use of the
National Guard stationed at Saco and
Biddeford, provided that the city of
Biddeford shall furnish a lot.

Sen. Goggin of Arundel—Act to
amend the Revised Statutes giving the
State sealers of weights and measures
authority to appoint inspectors to as-
sist in the enforcement of the law.

Sen. Babb of Cumberland—Act to
amend the Revised Statutes by repeal-
ing the section which provides that
when milk or cream is purchased by
measure at wholesale by any person,
firm or corporation engaged in the busi-
ness of buying or selling milk or cream
or both the can or other vessels contain-
ing such milk or cream shall hold 8
quarts and no more and shall be tried,
proved, sealed and marked.

Sen. Deering of York—Act relat-
ing to examination of applicants for
admission to the bar, providing that a
soldier or sailor who has received an
honorable discharge and who at the
time of his enlistment or when he was
drafted was engaged in the study of
law shall be required to have pursued
the study of law in the office of some
attorney or in some well recognized law
school or university for at least two
years instead of three years.

Rep. Garcelon of Lewiston—Resolve
proposing an amendment to Sec. 5, Art.
4, Part 3, of the Constitution, as amend-
ed by the 23rd Amendment, relative to
absent voting. It provides that the
aldermen of cities, selectmen of towns
and assessors of plantations of Maine
are authorized to notify the inhabi-
tants of their respective cities, towns
and plantations in the manner pre-
scribed by law at the next biennial
meeting in the month of September up-
on the proposed amendment and the
question shall be: "Shall the Constitu-
tion be amended as proposed by a resolu-
tion of the Legislature allowing vot-
ers absent from voting districts on the
day of election to vote?"

Sen. Deering of York—Act to amend
an act incorporating the city of Saco,
abolishing the common council and the
city council shall hereafter be composed
of the mayor and seven aldermen, one
from each ward, authorized and em-
powered to do all the things which the
city council has done. The mayor's
salary shall be \$1,000 and the aldermen
\$5 for each meeting.

Rep. Holley of Aroostook—Resolve pro-
posing an amendment to the Constitu-
tion of Maine providing for the elec-
tion of State treasurer by direct vote
of the people.

Rep. Austin of Berwick—Act provid-
ing for the removal of toll bridge and
authorizing York county to maintain
that part lying in the county.

Rep. Tansler of Biddeford—Resolve
for \$25,500 for each of 1910 and 1920
for erection of a suitable memorial in
Biddeford, commemorating the bravery
and valor of the soldiers and sailors
from York county in the late war.

Rep. Maher of Augusta—Act to in-
crease to four years the tenure of office
of county treasurer.

Rep. Jones of Bangor—Act to pro-
hibit persons not duly authorized at
law, firms, voluntary associations and
corporation from the practice of
law. A violation may mean a fine not
exceeding \$1,000.

Rep. Putnam of Danforth—Act to
amend the Revised Statutes relating to
the cinematograph and moving pictures,
providing for the erection of moving
pictures in the open air or in a tent
portable asbestos booth may be used.

Rep. Thomas of South Portland—Act
amending the Revised Statutes provid-
ing that an insurance company which
fails to file an annual statement of its
condition shall forfeit \$5 a day for its
neglect.

Rep. McFarley of Farmington. Re-
solve for \$2,500 to complete repair of
highway from Farmington Falls to Vi-
ctoria in Westville and New Sharon.

Rep. Maher of Augusta—Resolve in-
creasing the salary of the county treas-
urer of Kennebec from \$1,400 to \$1,500.

Rep. Russell of Belfast. Act to in-
crease the amount of clerk hire in office
of register of deeds in Waldo county

from \$700 to \$1,404.

Rep. Swift of Greenwood—Resolve
providing for a State pension of \$8 per
month for Joanna P. Libby of Green-
wood, widow of Cyrus Swift.

District Alms-houses

Senator Deering of York—Act to
supplement Chap. 29, Revised Statutes
and to provide for the care of persons
requiring full support or more than
temporary relief, otherwise known as
the District Alms-house bill, so-called,
which abolishes town and city alms-
houses.

It provides that in each county of
the State cities, towns and plantations
having a population of less than 50,000
shall unite into a district charged with
the responsibility of caring for the
poor and any district may care for the
poor in the home and infirmary of an
adjoining district or city, or in any
manner as the special circumstances of
the case may require. The general man-
agement of the affairs of each district
shall be vested in a board of trustees,
which shall consist of the overseer of
the poor or the chairman of the board
of overseers of the poor ex officio of
each of the several cities, towns and
plantations comprising the district, pro-
vided that cities and towns having a
population of more than 3,000 shall be
entitled to one additional trustee for
each additional 3,000 population or
major fraction thereof to be chosen in
such manner as the city or town may
determine.

The board of directors shall consist
of three persons, four men and two wom-
en, residents of the district, which they
are to serve. They shall receive no
compensation from the district for their
services, but shall be entitled to reim-
bursement by the district for their ac-
tual expenses incurred in the perfor-
mance of their duties. They shall be elec-
ted for a three year term beginning April
1 following their election. The directors
shall elect from their members a presi-
dent and such other officers and com-
mittees as they shall deem proper. The
directors shall have authority to pro-
vide a home and infirmary for the
poor. Each board shall appoint a super-
intendent, who shall hold office during
his pleasure and who shall be chosen be-
cause of his experience, character and
fitness for the position. The superintendent
shall have general supervision of and
control of the buildings and grounds of
the district and shall make such rules
and regulations as may seem proper
and necessary.

Rep. Granville of Parsonsfield—Act
for the preservation, perpetuation and
increase of the forests of Maine, Sec.
1 providing that the State agent shall
have charge of all State forests, includ-
ing the power to reforest and regulate
cutting on them, the authority to pro-
vide, young trees to companies, firms
and individuals at cost to the State
and have charge of enforcing all laws
enacted to regulate the cutting on aux-
iliary State forests, and he may from
time to time appoint additional assist-
ants not exceeding five.

State forests shall include all areas
now owned or hereafter acquired by the
State which are now covered with trees,
or which shall hereafter be planted to
trees by the State, excepting the land
owned by the State in Augusta. The
land agent shall from time to time
recommend to the Governor and Coun-
cil such tracts of land the requirements
of which will in his judgment be most
advantageous to the State in preserving
existing forests, in reforesting barren
areas, and protecting the natural water
supply of the rivers of the State.

Sec. 3 provides that no white pine
trees under 12 inches in diameter at
1 foot from the ground shall be cut
from the State forests or from auxiliary
State forests except when such cutting
is necessary in the clearing of roads or
yards during the operation or from lo-
calities in which trees are unduly ex-
posed to destruction from wind or too
thick for profitable growth. All grow-
ing trees on auxiliary State forests
within the State are free from taxation,
and State assessors, towns and planta-
tion assessors shall for the purpose of
taxation appraise the land only in all
auxiliary forests by trees assessed, in-
dependent from the value of the growth.

The sum of \$5,000 is appropriated
for each of the years 1910 and 1920 to
carry out its provisions, except that no
part may be expended for the purchase
of land.

Rep. Hoen of Minot—Act amend-
ing the Revised Statutes so that municipal
officers may close a road used for travel
because of drifting snow or other
obstructions and lay out another road,
paying the owner of the land for dam-
age.

Rep. Hoen of Minot—Resolve for
\$5,000 for each of 1910 and 1920 to im-
prove a road from West Minot railroad
station in Minot to Western Maine
Sanatorium in Hallowell.

Rep. Rounds of Portland—Resolve
for \$3,000 for screening Sebago Lake.

Rep. Jordan of Cape Elizabeth. Act
to make a uniform poll tax of \$2.

Rep. Wetherill of Lincoln. Act to
amend Part 1, Sec. 1, Revised Statutes
of 1910, as to read "All pulp wood,
cord wood and logs shall be taxable in
the town where located on first day of
April of each year."

Rep. Hanger of Port Fairfield. Act
providing that every city, town and
plantation shall have a dairy.

(Continued on page 8)



DAIRY

CONSERVE SUPPLY OF

DAIRY

CONSERVE SUPPLY OF FEED

Greatest Economy in Feeding Grain During War Should Be Practiced by Dairyman.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

National necessity during the war requires the greatest economy in the feeding of grain to live stock. Human beings must be fed first, yet milk production must be maintained. That does not mean that our dairy cows should be starved or even that they should be required to live on half rations. This is the very thing they should be fed, and well fed. In order to maintain sufficient supplies of dairy products for our own armies and the armies of our allies, and still have enough for our civilian population. In order to feed the dairy herd well, with the minimum of grain, substitutes must be furnished for at least part of the grain. With a good pasture during the entire summer and with rich corn silage and first-class legume hay for winter feeding, good dairy cows will yield a heavy flow of milk at a minimum of cost. Clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, soy beans, velvet bean or other legume hay, when fed with good silage, will maintain a medium production of milk at a relatively low cost. Under ordinary farm conditions it is not to be expected that legume hay will take the place of the entire grain ration, but if it is substituted in part, large quantities of grain will be released for human food.

The first step in bringing this condition about must be the planting of more legumes, and the sooner it is done the better. It will be for the individual dairyman, as well as for his state and nation. Every dairy farm should produce, when possible, at least one ton of legume hay for each cow on the place.

Fruits and green vegetables are canned so as to supply succulent and palatable foods for the family during the winter. Succession is just as essential to cows as to a human being. The abundant milk flow obtained from a cow pastured properly is due, to a large extent, to the succession of the grass. Silage provides succulent feed during winter when pasture is not available. With silage in the ration, dairy cattle can be kept in the condition of health common to animals on pasture. The digestive system of a cow is well suited for the utilization of large quantities of green grasses and other coarse, succulent material. Silage is palatable, and no other feed will combine so well with dry hay and a little grain to produce maximum economical results.

PREPARE PASTURE FOR COWS

Good Feeding and Protection From Storms Are of Utmost Importance—Cool Milk Quickly.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Nothing is gained by turning dairy cows into stalk fields or on to pasture during the early spring months. Protection from storms and good feeding are of the utmost importance if the cows are to be kept from losing flesh or from falling off in milk. Much damage will be done also to pastures if they are tramped and cut up while they are wet and before the grasses have gotten well started.

A small patch of sorghum should be planted in a rich spot near the barn or pasture as a safeguard against a shortage of pasture in the early summer.



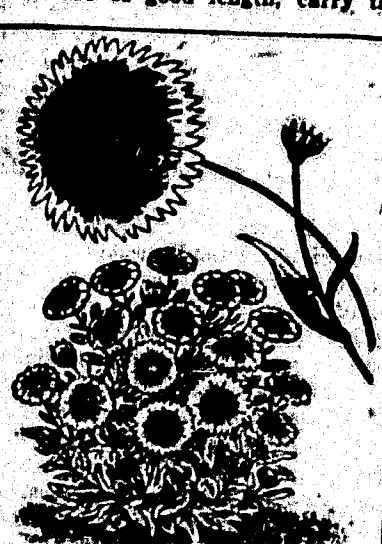
The War Has Brought About a Great Demand for Better Dairy Cattle.

Due to drought. Plan to plant a large enough acreage of corn or sorghum to fill a silo. If planted early the silo can be filled early, in readiness for use during the early fall, when the pasture may be short.

Now that the warm days are here every farm should arrange so that milk can be cooled as soon as drawn from the cow, unless the cream is to be separated with a separator. Cream, as soon as separated or skimmed, should be cooled and kept cool until churned. Quick cooling of the milk lowers more rapid and more complete rising of the cream. Cream kept properly cooled remains sweet and produces a better grade of butter.

GAILLARDIA

In the gallardias are found both annual and perennial plants offering a wide selection of varieties and a profusion of bloom over a long period. The blooming period begins early and continues late in autumn. They are well adapted to mixed borders and are very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the



Gaillardia.

flowers well, and keep fresh as cut flowers for a long time when placed in water.

The annual gallardias are all propagated readily from seeds sown in the open, but earlier flowers will be secured by sowing seeds in a hotbed and transplanting the plants to the open as soon as killing frosts have passed. In either case the blooming plants should not stand closer than 10 or 12 inches. They grow and bloom best when fully exposed to sun and air, and when planted on a fertile but light and well-drained soil.

NEMOPHILA

The representatives of the genus nemophila are dwarf, compact-growing, hardy, annual herbs, which produce an abundance of showy bell-shaped flowers from early spring to late autumn, for which reason they are esteemed for borders and for bedding purposes. All the species may be propagated from seed. If the seeds are sown in the open about the middle of August and then transplanted in



Nemophila.

into autumn very early flowers may be obtained. For summer and late fall blooms the seed may be sown in the open in April and not transplanted. The nemophilas love a moist loam, with partial shade, and produce an abundance of showy flowers, which are very valuable for bedding and for cut flowers. The whole plant is more or less hairy.

GOSSIP.

Gone, But Not Forgotten.

Rankin—What did you ever do with the \$10,000 you got from the railroad company when an engine ran into your automobile?

Phyle—I invested it in mining stock.

"Was it a good buy?"

"Good-by is right."



"So that prima donna married the manager?"

"Yes. She wasn't satisfied with a salary. She wants alimony, too."

Not Consistent.

"Dubwalle is a plain spoken man."

"Says just what he thinks, eh?"

"Exactly. He declares that if there is anything he hates it's a sham."

"Good!"

"But I happen to know that Dubwalle wears a toupee."

Perfect Cook.

"Yep. I got a job cooking for a lady."

"Gal, you don't know nothing about cooking."

"Don't have to know nothing. She's a bride and I'm her first cook."

TO INCREASE RELIEF WORK IN PALESTINE

Red Cross Commissioner Reports Starvation and Suffering in Holy Land.

THE American Red Cross intends to administer relief work on a far greater scale in Palestine than heretofore in order that thousands of men, women and children in that part of the world may be rescued from their present suffering. Dr. John H. Finley, Red Cross Commissioner for Palestine and former Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, has called that this additional work is immediately necessary.

At least one-third of the population of Lebanon has died of starvation and disease, due to lack of nourishment. Many villages are virtually depopulated, and thousands of people are in need, owing to epidemics, lack of employment and the prohibitive prices of food.

Families formerly in the best of circumstances have been reduced to destitution. Every one is clamoring for an opportunity to rehabilitate himself. Owing to a lack of physicians the conditions in many hospitals are deplorable. More than ten thousand sick civilians have been cared for by the American Red Cross during a single month, and Red Cross automobiles are transporting hundreds of ill and wounded prisoners to hospitals every day. There are at least ten thousand "refugees" in the Holy Land.

CANTEEN AT FRONT FOR AMERICAN "BIRD MEN"

American flying men in France are to receive special attention from the American Red Cross as the result of a request for such service that has been received from General Patrick, Chief of the Air Service. Because of the necessity of keeping aviators overseas in the very best mental and physical condition for their hazardous work officials of the aviation branch of the service have long felt they should have more comforts and opportunities for relaxation than are provided by the ordinary canteen.

In compliance with the request the Red Cross is establishing special combination mess and recreation canteens at all points in France where our aviators, either students or officers, are stationed. Extra comforts and attention will be provided for our "bird men" at these canteens. They will be presided over by American women of intelligence and cheerful personality, whose chief duty will be to create as much home atmosphere as possible in the circumstances.

The American Red Cross is to have sole charge of these aviation canteens.

ASK THE SOLDIERS.

That the soldiers, sailors and marines are deeply appreciative of the canteen service of the American Red Cross is given ample evidence many times every day. The keynote of their appreciation is perhaps best expressed on the post cards which they send to the "folks back home" when en route to points of embarkation. From a dozen picked up at random the following sentiments were taken and "spoke for themselves":

"Red Cross are sure treating us great en route."

"Red Cross are sure making it happy for us."

"Support Red Cross in everything."

"For God's sake never say 'No' to the Red Cross. They're wonderful."

"Long live the Red Cross."

"The Red Cross are angels to us the way they treat us."

"Canteen service 100 per cent. in Toledo; fifteen carloads of us well taken care of."

"Red Cross serving coffee. Oh, they do so much for us."

"Do all you can for Red Cross—they do so much for us."

"That discussion got no further. It says here in the paper that women are rapidly taking the places of men."

"That reminds me," said he quietly. "I have fixed the furnace for the night, my dear."

THE HOLY LAND



THE GRAND MUFTI, HEAD OF THE MOHAMMEDAN CHURCH (A WHITE TURBAN), ARRIVES AT AMERICAN RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS TO TAKE PART IN THE FORMAL INAUGURATION OF THE WORK IN PALESTINE.

Highway Improvement

ANNUAL COST OF HIGHWAYS

Construction and Maintenance Involve Expenditure of \$300,000,000—Burden on Roads.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Road construction and maintenance in the United States involve an annual outlay of over \$300,000,000, a sum which, if capitalized at 5 per cent, would represent an investment of \$6,000,000,000.

As recently as 1906 there were only 100,000 motor vehicles in the United States compared with nearly 6,000,000 of 1917, while in 1904 the total outlay



Vitrified Brick for Paving Country Roads—Filling the Joints, First Coat.

In money and labor on the public roads aggregated only \$30,000,000, compared with some \$300,000,000 for 1917. Thus the public roads have been changed with bewildering rapidity from the status of the purely local utility to that of a utility of national importance and scope.

It is well known that the railroads of the United States are unable to carry the enormous traffic now offered for transportation, and it is to be expected that the public roads will from now on have added to their present traffic burdens such freight as may be shifted to them to relieve railway congestion.

It is beyond question that for passenger haul the public roads are used to a greater extent than the railroads. These impressive conditions have been created within the span of a single generation.

On July 11, 1916, President Wilson approved a measure generally known as the federal-aid road act, which carried an appropriation of \$75,000,000 to aid the states in the construction of rural post roads and \$10,000,000 to be expended for the construction and maintenance of forest roads.

BUILDING ROADS IN ALASKA

Road Commissioners Find Trouble in Maintenance on Account of Narrow Tired Trucks.

Alaska has been building roads since 1905. It has built 620 miles of wagon roads, 620 miles of winter sled roads and 2210 miles of trails. One of these roads was built for motorcar traffic, but more than 250 trucks and passenger cars were in use over them at the close of the last fiscal year.

Much damage has been done to the roads by heavy narrow-tired trucks, and the board of road commissioners finds troubles of maintenance with them always. In addition, they found it necessary to build a five-mile road along a hillside last summer by covering the road bed with willow corduroy and surfacing the corduroy with gravel because the material underlying the location consisted of six feet of gravel on the bed rock, forty feet of clear ice on the gravel and two feet of moss and tundra on top.

PERMANENT ROAD IS FAVORED

Saving in Cost of Rebuilding Would Pay for Them in Comparatively Few Years.

A writer on the advantage of permanent highways makes the point that the saving in the cost of rebuilding is few years—and then there would be a prospect of valuable returns. The thing would be like making a few payments to secure an annuity. Wherever the money can be raised there should be permanent highways. That is the good roads gospel par excellence.

Poor Roads a Loss.

The farmers of the United States have been losing \$500,000,000 in real money to escape from their pockets each year because of poor roads, according to experts.

Cart Before Horse.

Putting the cart before the horse—installing truck lines before building adequate roads.

Cause of Mottled Butter.

Mottled butter is caused by the uneven distribution of salt.

HOME TOWN HELPS

MAKE REPAIRS WHEN NEEDED

House Owner Owes It to Community to Keep His Property Looking Always at Its Best.

Keeping the house in repair should be the endeavor of every home owner, for the house in poor condition rapidly decreases in value and the ultimate repair bill is far beyond the expense necessary to fix it at once. A house should be carefully watched for needed repairs, as there are many little leaks and turns which might require attention that are unnoticed unless the house is systematically gone over once in a while.

A shingle or a square of slate found in the yard is a good indication that the roof needs attention, and the matter should be attended to at once. If it is delayed the next rainstorm might cause enough water to soak through the roof to ruin the ceiling and possibly injure the floors.

A broken pane of glass may seem unimportant to attend to at once, but if the wall paper or polished floor get a soaking it will cost much more than the expense of a pane of glass to repair the damage. If the broken window happens to be in the cellar it may cause the freezing of the water pipes or the boiler.

The paint on the exterior of the house should receive a share of the attention and should be renewed at least every third year. The life of the house depends on its ability to withstand the ravages of weather, and if the paint is in poor condition the house is bound to decrease in value.

CITY MUST LOOK TO FUTURE

Timely Comment Made by Indianapolis Newspaper Is Worthy Consideration at This Time.

City planning is of immediate interest to many cities in Indiana besides Indianapolis, remarks the News of that city. Many of them are growing rapidly. They have enjoyed business booms due to war orders, and this prosperity, even though it may not be wholly substantial, makes necessary permanent improvements.

Municipalities are among the few businesses conducted today without a definite end in view. Cities grow as the result of conditions developing from time to time. A private enterprise may—and generally does—expand along definite lines. The desirable condition for a municipality would be to apply similar methods. "The time is ripe," said a Boston official, who made a tour of our cities, "for the state of Indiana to have a city-planning commission law, which will benefit your city (South Bend) as well as every other city in Indiana."

Seven states have enacted city planning legislation. The state of Massachusetts was the first to adopt such legislation, and according to the law, every city of 10,000 population must have a city planning commission. No improvements are made in these cities unless the plans have the approval of the commission, which is composed of five members elected by the people."

Successful Community Garden.

To relate the experience of a small borough in northern New Jersey last year may encourage others to go and do likewise.

The inhabitants subscribed to a guarantee fund to finance a community garden. The local clergyman was put in charge of the enterprise. A half day's plowing was donated, but all other labor was paid for, being done largely by the local boys' club. Two sacks of potatoes were planted. The crop was largely sold to people who bought them by the bushel in the ground, doing their own digging. The net result was about forty bushels, and the profit, \$581, was donated to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The members of the committee donated their time and the assets were a few loaves.

The guarantee fund was never called upon. If every borough or town in the country could do as well the potato crop next year would be increased a million bushels.

Improvements in House Details.

There are odds and ends about a house which, with little renovation and improvements, add to the beauty of the house. Front doors are in this class. Formerly wood was used to great advantage and still has not gone out of favor, but glass and metal are slowly becoming popular in this line of house adornment. The new idea, that of glass and metal, may be used with taste provided the combination is not ridiculous and in striking contrast to the architecture of the house itself.

Plan to Beautify Iowa Capitol.

The state executive council expects to employ a landscape artist to work out the planting scheme on the capitol extension grounds. It is highly important that this work be done by one who is more than a mere tree planter, or one who has trees for sale. The beauty of that future park will depend to a very large extent upon having a real plan, made by a real landscape artist, and then adhered to.—Durhamton Hawk Eye.

79th LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 67)

organized plantation shall employ an official, to be known as "Local Health Officer," appointed by the municipal officers subject to approval of the State Commissioner of Health; several towns may join in a union for the same purpose.

Sen. Gannett of Kennebec—Resolves for appointment of a special committee of two on part of Senate and three on part of House to enquire into advisability of purchasing the residence of the late James G. Blaine, of some other property for a home for the Governor to be known as the Executive Mansion, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Sen. Davies of Cumberland—Resolves for \$100,000 to erect a bridge on the site of Martin's Point bridge, so-called, Cumberland county, to be known as Maine's Memorial bridge, to commemorate the mighty work of the men and women who went from this State and participated in the World War.

Sen. Grant of Cumberland—Act to increase the salary of the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum.

Rep. Holley of Anson—Resolves proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of the attorney general and secretary of State by direct vote of the people.

Rep. Swift of Greenwood—Resolves for \$500 for each of 1919 and 1920 to improve a piece of road beginning at or near residence of George Towle and known as Valley road in Dixfield, providing Dixfield shall raise a like amount.

Rep. Williams of Wells—Resolves for \$2,000 for each of 1919 and 1920 for improvement and repair of the Ogunquit river bridge in Ogunquit Village Corporation in Wells; resolve for \$2,000 for improvement and repair of Wells river bridge in Wells.

Sen. Grant of Cumberland—Resolves for \$40,000 for each of 1919 and 1920 for payment of bond and care of neglected children and \$10,000 for 1919 and \$10,000 for 1920 for expenses incidental to work of a State Board of Children's Guardians.

Rep. Hewitt of Andover—Act annexing the town of Gratton to the town of Newry in Oxford county. It provides that pending the annexation the municipal officers of Newry are authorized to use such funds as are available in the treasury of Gratton for the payment of bills necessarily incurred and outstanding for the care and repairs of roads and bridges, care of poor, support of schools and other bills in Gratton for which the assessors of Newry are authorized to levy a tax.

Sen. Gannett of Kennebec—Resolves for \$30,000 for each of 1919 and 1920 for reimbursing cities and towns for aid to mothers with dependent children, and \$4,000 for each year for expenses incidental to the work of the State Board of Mothers' Aid, its supervisors and employees.

Sen. Grant of Cumberland—Resolves for \$12,500 for expenses incidental to the State Board of Charities and Corrections, its secretary and agents.

Sen. Heath of Penobscot—Act in relation to the arts or amusements of a child more than 7 years of age and under 16 years, this act to be known as the "Act of Juvenile Delinquency."

Ought Not to Pass
The committee on Judiciary Friday reported "Ought not to pass" on acts to prohibit discrimination against persons seeking employment, authorizing persons to vote in cities, towns and plantations from which they have changed their residence, and act providing that if any member of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, who resides for the period of five successive years without the limit of the tribal reservation, shall not receive any share of the dividends of the tribe, provided that this shall not include or apply to a member of the tribe who resides during the period in a town or township adjoining the reservation.

County Estimates
Secretary of State Frank W. Ball on Wednesday submitted the following estimates of county expenditures for the years 1919 and 1920, as follows:

Androscoggin	\$130,000
Aroostook	27,115
Cumberland	132,323
Franklin	18,000
Hancock	87,110
Kennebec	111,000
Knox	50,000
Lacade	30,000
Oxford	130,000
Penobscot	271,700
Penicook	33,000
Presque Isle	25,000
Sagadahoc	25,000
Somerset	35,000
Waldo	35,000
Washington	100,000
York	181,500

Total, \$1,540,000
Returned to committee on taxation.

Migratory Bird Law
No little confusion has arisen in the minds of the public over the effect of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in dismissing the appeal in the case of the United States versus the State of Oregon, involving the constitutionality

HEALTHY BOWELS

Nine-tenths of human sickness, from infancy to old age, come from stomach or bowels being out of order.

Headaches, tired feeling, nervous depression, weakness, spots before the eyes, bad breath, sleeplessness, irritability, dizziness and many other signs of sickness stop, if you treat the stomach and bowels right and get them into working order.

The prescription, known as Dr. Treg's Elixir, has done wonders for sick people, men, women and children, because it is the one remedy that you can rely on to set things right in the stomach and bowels.

Bold by all druggists, big or little, everywhere. Druggists, as a rule, are very honest. They do not try to substitute something else for Dr. Treg's Elixir, because they know its value. Many druggists use it in their own families.—Adv.

of the Migratory Bird Law. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game has received numerous inquiries on the subject, many people having been led to believe that the laws on migratory birds had been repealed. The department was aware of the meaning of the United States Supreme Court's decision, but, thinking it a good idea to have the statement of facts concerning it come from the United States authorities, wrote to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, requesting definite information on the point and received the following reply from E. W. Nelson, chief of the bureau:

"The first Associated Press dispatch sent out in regard to the action of the Supreme Court in dismissing the appeal in this case was very misleading. The court did not declare the Migratory Bird Law of 1913 unconstitutional. This law was superseded by the Migratory Bird Treaty act of July 3, 1918, and thus the old law had passed out of existence. It was not believed that any useful purpose would be served by obtaining the court's decision on its constitutionality. There was no occasion for and there was not a decision of the court in the matter, and the dismissal of the case has not the slightest bearing on the constitutionality of either the old or the new law."

Workmen's Compensation
Strenuous work is said to be under way on the part of a lobby getting after the proposition to increase the weekly compensation allowed under the Workmen's Compensation act.

Members of the Legislature, Governor Milliken and the laboring people in particular felt that the law should be changed so that greater benefits may be received from it. A change might mean more expenditures by the corporations and that fact alone is said to be sufficient warranty for the lobby.

If any change is made in the law, then there will have to be a whole lot of work done in the offices of the insurance commissioner, the chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission and the Labor Commissioner, because these three officials are the men who are the say-so in the operation of the law. They are all busy and if they can get work out ahead, they do it. That is why G. Walden Smith, the insurance commissioner, at his own expense and anxious to have all the facts, engaged the services of two actuaries to furnish figures dealing with the broadened scope of the law. These actuaries were engaged within two hours after the inaugural message was delivered by Governor Milliken and have now completed their work.

"Governor Milliken fully posted himself as to the probable cost of these changes," said Commissioner Smith in dismissing the subject, "but the insurance department wished to have on file the minutest details on the subject. The questions submitted to the experts were:

- "1. An increase in the maximum rate of weekly compensation from \$10 to \$15.
- "2. An increase in the compensation percentage from 50 per cent to 66 2/3 of the average weekly wage.
- "3. A reduction in waiting period to one week instead of two weeks.
- "4. A liberalization of the present medical, surgical and hospital benefits.

"The findings and estimates of the actuaries were given to Governor Milliken a few days ago. The results were favorable and fully justify the latest of the Governor's recommendations."

WEST BRISTOL
Joseph Perry has received his discharge from the U. S. service at Camp Devens and returned to Bristol Hutchison's. He will move into the Hugh Thaxter home soon.

Lord Linton has received his honorable discharge from Camp Devens and returned home, Monday evening. Archie Hutchison and two of the boys are ill with the prevailing epidemic.

Erin Hutchison has been ill but at the present time he is able to sit up a short time each day.

Alden Mason, Sr., is down from Leno, N. H., stopping with his son, Alden Mason, and brother, M. M. Mason.

Butts and potatoes will add fat to the body.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

politics than ever existed before. If there is any solace in the situation, it is to be found in the condition which permits organized capital and organized labor to participate at Washington, as open competitors for the spoils of politics. Thoughtful citizens are agreed that Government ownership would only serve to make this condition radically worse. There is, therefore, a strong leaning towards the natural condition in affairs which suggests Government control and private ownership, particularly as applied to public-service enterprises.

The American Federation of Labor has filed a program with the Government, which provides for a law making it a criminal offense for any employer to hamper the organization of his employees in trade unions. It also provides that there shall be no reduction in wages in any case.

MR. COMPTON AND HIS FULL
Mr. Compton is welcomed to occupy the softest arm chairs in every place where politics has power, and has its weather-eye out for votes. There is no minimizing his great influence in Washington. The fact that he stands back of the plan to unionize Government employees is proof that the movement will be pressed.

This issue was brought up under the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and the latter, in his most vigorous manner, denounced any such attempts. An effort was made to inaugurate unionized federal employees in the Government Printing Office, and Mr. Roosevelt clucked the thing to death with his biggest stick.

VESTED PREJUDICES
President Wilson appears to have located an "affinity of ideas" in the person of Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England. The latter, in a recent statement, declared that "it is not the vested interests I am afraid of, it is the vested prejudices." He added the comment: "Sweep these away and the State can easily deal with the interests; you must not take away any man's property; you cannot build a great State on disloyalty; you are bound to come to grief if you attempt it."

England is facing the same conditions that have grown up in the United States, and Lloyd George recognizes the fact that organized movements exist in the countries that have been busy with the war, seeking to control the opportunities which have heretofore been the birthright of citizenship. What is known as Bolshevism in some of the European countries has been manifesting itself in a modified form in the United States through attempts to housecomb our political and economic affairs with a taint of socialism. The American soldier has had an opportunity to see this system in operation in foreign lands, and the probabilities are that he will prefer the good old U. S. A. under the conditions as he knew it before the war. America is not old enough to have any great stores of prejudices, but the "Sons of Liberty" are determined to uphold their heritages.

SHOULD IMMIGRATION BE OIBERED?

The Committee on Immigration in the House of Representatives, is considering radical changes in the immigration laws. Nobody appears to be at all sure that Europeans, or Asiatics, will wish to burden the affairs of the United States by adding their presence to our population in large numbers. Nevertheless, it is certain that the country has about all it can undertake to do if it provides the right kind of employment for the returning soldiers, and keeps the rust off the wheels of industry. It is estimated that 2,000,000 men were idle in the United States before the selective draft was put into operation. If this estimate is even approximately correct then the return of the soldiers to civil life will mean a great deal of unemployment unless measures are devised to put the speed belt on industry.

The argument seems to favor checking immigration; and the further suggestion is popular that the Government should provide a vast amount of public construction. The carrying out of Secretary Lane's land development plans are regarded as important in that they suggest a way by which soldiers can secure a real home and a piece of land. If they will apply themselves to the task.

THE NEW BIG IDEA
It is within the memory of soldiers that our great financial and industrial developments depended upon foreign capital, and "Bolshevik syndicates," and "German syndicates" were common enough throughout the United States. But all that is changed, and this country has been associated in the war somewhere around eight billion dollars. Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, the New York banker, estimates that these loans, with the increase of foreign bank credits, makes a total change in the international credit situation measured by about \$12,500,000,000. Mr. Vanderlip declares that the question confronting the country at the present time, calls for very careful

EVOLUTION OF HIGHWAY BUILDING

By J. E. Jones, U. S. Farm Association, Washington, D. C.

Reconstruction must be applied literally to the highways of the United States, and the farmer, the business man, the truck owner and the tourist are all joining in demands upon Washington and their State and County political authorities for better roads.

Government statistics demonstrate that moving farm products by wagon costs 33 cents per ton mile as compared with 15 cents per ton mile by the motor truck. The element of time is equally important, and since motor traffic has increased 100 per cent in these last two years there is not only a need for new highways, but the old main-traveled roads must receive attention.

Only thirty per cent of the highways of the United States are of hard surface, and the "cracked" roads of the east have been "cracked to pieces" by the strain of motor traffic. "Wagon loads" have an average capacity of five tons; the heavy motor trucks when loaded weigh two or three times as much, and with eighty per cent of this load riding the rear wheels, and gliding across country at the rate of twenty miles an hour, the result has been ruin to lightly constructed highways.

Road building in its relation to reconstruction, is recognized by the Federal Government as of immediate importance, since it offers a means of providing work for returning soldiers and discharged munition workers. It is added that it will take contractors out of the "nothing doing" class and make them the busiest of the busy; it will give road supervisors something to talk about besides making excuses for bad highways; it will make the quarries and stone crushers prosperous; boom sales for road machinery, cement, asphalt, tar, etc.; as well as enable the farmer to get more closely in touch with town and city markets, sell more cheaply and deliver produce more regularly; decrease transportation costs; relieve delays and increase the pleasure of automobilizing. These are the arguments that are alive in every community, and which are stimulating the demand for more modern methods of highway building that constitutes a complete revolution and evolution of this phase of our National progress.

In this revolution of highway construction it has been found that the old methods of building highways are entirely inadequate. Dirt and clay roads that were made possible by elbow grease, simple scrapers and the pick and shovel are now believed in a more modern manner through the compelling power of sticks of dynamite fortified by energizing steam shovels, road building machinery, and modern road building products.

It may be said, with the definiteness to be attached to the highest sources of information, that Congress will attempt to create a brand new set of laws for the purpose of making the public roads as much a part of the nation's business as are the affairs of the Army and Navy. Road building, it is contended, must be recognized by the United States Government as a profession and trade.

That the country is alive to the necessities of reconstructing the highways is further evidenced by the fact that Illinois has authorized a bond issue of \$50,000,000, while Pennsylvania has voted \$50,000,000 of bonds for public highways. These are the two biggest bond issues for state road building in the history of the world.

For the same reason that it became necessary to replace fifty and sixty pound rails with double that weight upon all the standard railroads of the United States when increased transportation demanded heavier locomotives and rolling stock, so has it now become necessary to meet a similar condition in respect to our principal public highways, in view of the increased weight and speed of vehicles. The new conditions confront every part of the country and each community must assume the initiative in getting road building started. Those that will be favored by better highways first will be those that are most insistent upon having them. "Put our taxes to a real business use" is the demand in many parts of the country.

NOTICE

A letter from Senator Bert M. Parrott, of Maine, informs us that seeds designed for this State, under the Government's free distribution plan, will be shipped from Washington about March 15. This will mean that the supply which the Senator has arranged for the Oxford County Citizens to distribute among its readers ought to be available by March 20.

Good opinions, "for we cannot expect to have the Government have sounder judgment than the sane total of public opinion." He continues in his healthy way: "Let us continue to be altruistic. If we read to the world a great service we can render about our reward. We have a great opportunity. Let us see what we can make of this opportunity, not what we can make out of it."

FIRST MAINE WINTER EGG LAYING CONTEST

November 1, 1918 to April 30, 1919

Report for December, 1918

Twenty-nine pens of pullets in the Maine Winter Egg Laying Contest show a very substantial increase in egg production for the month of December. Six of the pens show a slight decrease due in most cases to colds or the partial molting of some of the pullets that were forced to maturity a few weeks too early. This showing is very encouraging considering the large number of rainy short days, with very little sunshine, which have considerably shortened the working days of the flock.

Poultry is Profitable

The records of the December Contestants all show a profit per egg over the cost of feed, with but one exception. The greatest profit, 6.5 cents per egg produced, was made by Miss Sadie A. Hill, Newfield, although there were 10 Contestants who made a profit of over 5 cents per egg, and 31 Contestants who made a profit of over 3 cents per egg; or 36 cents per dozen, over the cost of feed. The above figures show conclusively that poultry raising is a very profitable business at the present time, and that it is possible to make money in the production of market eggs, if you follow the correct methods of management, feeding and housing. All of these results were obtained in Open Front, Orono Type Houses, with dry deep litter, green food and the following ration:

Orono Contest Mash

200 pounds Bran
100 pounds Middlings
100 pounds Corn Meal
100 pounds Gluten
100 pounds Deep Scrap
Orono Contest Scratch Grain
100 pounds Cracked Corn
100 pounds Oats

The mash is fed in self-feeding hoppers and is before the pullets at all times. The average number of pounds of mash consumed per pullet was 3.9 pounds and the average cost of mash per pullet was 12.3 cents. The average cost per pound of the Orono Contest Mash was 3.15 cents or \$3.15 per 100 pounds.

The Orono Contest Scratch Grain was fed the first thing in the morning and about 3.00 P. M.; one quart to 25 hens in the morning in deep litter and one quart to 20 hens in the afternoon. The average number of pounds of Scratch Grain eaten per pullet was 3.3 pounds and the average cost of Scratch Grain eaten per pullet was 9.8 cents. The average cost per pound of Orono Scratch Grain was 3.00 cents or \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

It cost on the average 22.10 cents to feed a hen in December. The average cost of grain per egg produced for the 35 pens of birds was 1.78 cents. The average net price received per egg produced was 6.08 cents. The average profit per egg over the cost of grain was 4.3 cents.

Pen No. 29, W. Wyandottes owned by Heuben Lowe, N. Shapleigh, owned the highest average production per hen to date, 41.6 eggs; Pen No. 35, B. L. Whites, owned by E. S. Boothby, Emery Mills, is a close second with 35.3 eggs; and Pen No. 31, W. Wyandottes, owned by Mrs. H. A. Coleman, ranks 3rd with a production of 32.3 eggs.

December Awards

R. I. REDS
First Prize, Pen No. 12, Miss M. M. Irish, Buckfield; average egg production per hen per month, 18.5. Second Prize, Pen No. 10, John G. Martin, B. Hancock; average egg production per hen per month, 14.8.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
First Prize, Pen No. 17, Wm. E. Whitling, Ellsworth; average egg production per hen per month, 17.9. Second Prize, Pen No. 26, H. P. Knight, S. Portland; average egg production per hen per month, 13.0.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
First Prize, Pen No. 25, Reuben Lowe, N. Shapleigh; average egg production per hen per month, 30.5. Second Prize, Pen No. 31, Mrs. H. A. Coleman, Bingham; average egg production per hen per month, 17.9.

MISCELLANEOUS BREEDS
First Prize, Pen No. 35, E. S. Boothby (R. I. Whites), Emery Mills; average egg production per hen per month, 30.4. Second Prize, Pen No. 36, Miss B. A. Hill (White Rocks), Newfield; average egg production per hen per month, 17.0.

Leading Contest Pens For December
First Prize, Pen No. 29, Reuben Lowe, White Wyandottes; average egg production per hen per month, 30.4. Second Prize, Pen No. 35, E. S. Boothby, R. I. Whites; average egg production per hen per month, 30.4. Third Prize, Pen No. 12, Miss M. M. Irish, R. I. Reds; average egg production per hen per month, 18.5.

Leading Contest Pens To Date
First Prize, Pen No. 29, Reuben Lowe, White Wyandottes; average egg production per hen per month, 30.5. Second Prize, Pen No. 35, E. S. Boothby, R. I. Whites; average egg production per hen per month, 30.4. Third Prize, Pen No. 31, Mrs. H. A. Coleman, White Wyandottes; average egg production per hen per month, 32.3.

SECRETARY LANE'S PLAN FOR REDEMPTION OF WASTE LANDS

If The Congress Makes The Appropriation, Maine Should Be Considered.

Secretary Lane of the Federal Interior Department has suggested, to the Congress the wisdom of redeeming waste-lands and making it possible for returning soldiers who are interested in farming to take up homesteads under favorable conditions. The National Grange had taken the position that such a proposition is unwise and should be opposed. The State Grange has taken similar action. And last week at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, State Pomological Society, Maine Dairymen's Association, Seed Improvement Association and the State Department of Agriculture, according to the report of the Secretary it was "Voted that it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that the reclamation plans of the Department of the Interior at Washington are impracticable and not applicable to Maine conditions." The position of the National Grange is defensible and may be the best thing for the country. But it would be perfectly possible to put Secretary Lane's program into action in Maine. It may not be wise. No Maine man at the Washington conference with the Secretary advocated the scheme. But without committing themselves to the advisability of the general program, a number of Maine men went to Washington a short time since to lay before the Secretary what Maine has to offer, in case the Congress should decide to make appropriations for reclaiming lands to provide possible homes for soldiers.

The following outline was prepared by the Director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station as a terse statement of the opportunities offered by Maine.

The State of Maine offers opportunities for homesteads for returning soldiers of two types—unsettled, undeveloped lands similar to those in Washington County and Aroostook County, and low priced lands in central and southern Maine formerly settled and productive, and now owing to reduced rural population frequently valued less than the worth of the buildings standing upon them. These lands both settled and unsettled have a great variety of soil for crop production and for pasturage. All sections of the State are well watered and have ample rainfall for maximum production. While there are thousands of acres in the State that would be improved by underdrainage, there is a large acreage of unimproved land that is ready for use with only a minimum expenditure of money or labor.

Maine has good highways that are being yearly improved on a broad, comprehensive scale. It is also well served by railroads. For these reasons it is in touch with the best markets in America, with short hauls and reasonable rates.

The crops adapted to the State and the market are well worked out. It has had a State Department of Agriculture for 75 years, a College of Agriculture for 50 years and an Experiment Station for 25. These three agencies have helped develop and stabilize Maine's agriculture. They are respectively equipped for executive functions, teaching and investigation. The Department of Agriculture promotes agricultural organizations and affords protection from frauds in fertilizers, feeds, food, fungicides and insecticides. Through its bureau of marketing, dairying and horticulture, it offers help in the production and sale of farm crops and products. The College of Agriculture of the University of Maine is the teaching branch of the three agricultural organizations. Not only has it a large body of students in its halls, but its students in the farm homes of the State is far larger. Through its county agents, boys' and girls' clubs and other forms of extension work it is in close and vital touch with all sections of the State.

The work of the Agricultural Experiment Station is conducted at Orono and on its two farms, one in the western and the other in the northern part of the State. These three institutions function in the closest harmony and without overlapping. The Station investigates the college teachers and the Department administrators.

Efficient rural free delivery, telephone and postal service, numerous granges and their large number membership all tend to make the social side of the farm life in Maine attractive and abiding. It is very likely that a New Englander, particularly an enthusiastic Maine man, is prejudiced, but in the speaker's judgment there is no part of the country which offers a better place for the making of a home, a comfortable maintenance, and a provision for spending the declining years in comfort, peace and security than do the farm lands of Maine.

The Maine delegation did not commit itself to the policy of redeeming lands now unavailable to agriculture. But they were solid on the point that if the Congress made an appropriation for this purpose that it should not all be spent in opening up new lands in the South. Let that Maine should share in any development looking to the increase of arable land and desirable subsistence.

Chas. D. Desires, Director.

VOLUME XXIV—NUM.

79TH MAINE LEGISLATURE

Five weeks of the 79th of the Maine Legislature have passed, the most unusual part of it being the accomplished in the month of February, which in this instance have four days each. February, but four such weeks, and if accomplished in these four weeks in the past five, then the year would be indefinitely prolonged. This is that work will be speeded up the coming month, so the end in sight with the close of March.

The Water power hearing. Suffrage hearing were the event of the week, each before the committee and each well attended. Budget hearings have been a week. Contrary to the belief the presentation of a matter re legislation and appropriation by the Budget committee, complete all the necessary on the part of the supporters of the measure and members have been re-examined to have their bills so-called prepared and presented. "Hopper," as the receptacle measures is known, is said to be its capacity tested during the legislative day of Jan. 31 while at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The Suffrage Hearing. The hall of the House was Thursday afternoon when the committee heard those in favor and opposed to the "act granting the right to vote for President," introduced by Senator at Augusta. Mrs. Arthur entire of Portland opened the case of the proponents, followed by Mrs. Conner of Augusta, president Maine Suffrage Association. Dr. Burleigh of Augusta, Prof. Frank of Bowdoin College spoke in favor of the act.

The opponents were represented by Miss Elizabeth McKean of Brunswick, and Mrs. Edwin B. Manachusette, Mrs. John B. Loring, Mrs. Harry R. V. Portland and Mrs. Nancy C. Baker of New York all made expositions.

Telegrams in favor of the bill read from Senator Bert M. Parrott and Congressman Ira G. Hersey, Wallace H. White, Jr.

The Water Power Hearing. The hall of the House on Wednesday again the scene of a hearing on the proposed State ownership of water powers of Maine and Representatives Percy P. Baxter of Portland, Ralph P. Perkins of Orono, and then C. Morrill of Gray, R. W. of Brunswick and J. F. Gould of Town appeared before the committee on the creation of a commission to investigate the undeveloped water power of Maine and the advisability of ownership. The only speaker in favor of the Maine Public Utility Commission, which had been trained the work and familiar with conditions and requirements.

The Perkins water power bill, at the same time, differs only in that the bill in that it provides for temporary commission and provides appropriation for carrying out its views. The Baxter bill would have permanent commission.

It developed at Wednesday's hearing before the Judiciary committee the authors of the Folsom and G. bills for the registration of all legislative agents, commonly known as "bills," had nothing against those measures as a rule, but thought it should be fully known to all and the line of operations somewhat regular.

Taxation Hearings
The committee on taxation Tuesday afternoon gave a hearing on the relative to taxation of money deposited in banks outside the State. The Commissioner Frank L. Palmer outlined the purpose of the bill, citing the Jersey general's opinion of March 1918 that as money deposited by Maine people in New Hampshire was taxable in New Hampshire it was exempt in Maine. The New Hampshire commission refused to accept this ruling and insists that deposits of New Hampshire people in Maine are taxable in New Hampshire. Our Maine bank held a large number of deposits belonging to residents of other states, it was a great part being of New Hampshire people. As a result of this legislative

(Continued on page 6)